The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FURTHER FROM PLYMOUTH.

Attack on Our Fleet by a Rebel Ram.

Sinking of the Gunboats Southfield and Bombshell.

Reported Death of Capt. Flusser, of the Miami.

SYMPTOMS OF REBEL DISCONTENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

The following information was received here to-day concerning the recent disaster at Plymouth, N. C.:

A rebel ram came down the river about three o'clock on Monday morning. She floated down with the current and was not discovered until close under the bows of the *Miami*. Lieut. Commander FLUSSER rushed forward, sighted and fired the bow gun, loaded with shell, which struck the ram, rebounded and instantly killed him, a piece of the shell penetrating his breast.

The ram then attacked the *Southfield*, and she sunk in five minutes. The *Miami* was somewhat injured.

The ram passed the guns at Plymouth without being discovered. She is 150 feet long, draws about eight feet of water, and carries only two small guns.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 22.

The *American* has special advices from Norfolk, that the steamer *Eliza Hancock* arrived there yesterday from New-Orleans via Morehead City, where she was taken possession of to bring important dispatches to Gen. BUTLER.

The Captain reported that a rebel ram came down to within a few miles of Plymouth, N. C., and on the 18th instant attacked our fleet, and sunk the gunboat *Bombshell* and two other gunboats, names unknown.

The greatest anxiety existed at Plymouth, and it was generally expected that it would have to be evacuated.

It was thought that Gen. PECK would be fully able to hold Newbern.

[A naval officer who has spent fourteen months at Plymouth, most of the time watching the rebel ram, and is therefore familiar with the town and its defences, expresses the opinion that there is no truth in the reported attack of the rebel ram upon our fleet and the destruction of the Union gunboats. He says the obstructions above Fort Gray, for a mile on the Roanoke River, were of a formidable nature, consisting of large spiles driven down, besides which, Capt. FLUSSER, on the *Miami*, had a fleet of schooners to be sunk as additional obstructions. He says that there was a large torpedo constructed of the cylinder of a boiler, which was considered a formidable weapon. Even as early as the first of April, a letter from ex-Officer WELLS stated that he was as busy as he could be laying down these obstructions. The *Miami*, (flagship,) had eight 9-inch Dahlgren guns, a 100-pound Parrott, two 34-pound howitzers, and one pivot gun. We doubt if she has been sunk by the ram. The roundabout manner in which this news comes—from Norfolk instead of Plymouth direct—also creates distrust in the telegram, as the Government ought to be in daily communication with Plymouth by way of the land. It will be just as well to await official despatches, before giving too much credence to this unpleasant news.]

REPORTS FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

From the dispatch steamer from Roanoke Island we have North Carolina news to the 17th inst.

The Governor's Council, which had convened in Raleigh, declined calling the Legislature together in extra session, fearing it would array the State against the Confederacy.

The Henderson (N. C.) *Times*, published in the western part of the State, advises the people in that section to keep out of the Confederate army, and remain at home and defend themselves.

The Raleigh *Progress* says the people are starving by the hotels for $50 a day, and that many of the best families are on half rations.

The Wilmington *Journal* is gloomy at the prospects of affairs generally in the Confederacy, and deplores the sad lack of food; but takes comfort in the announcement that several hundred of the Springfield rifles are manufactured daily in the armory there, for the Confederate service.

Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN, the two candidates for Governor, are invited by the citizens of Auson to address them in joint discussion.

The Newbern *Times*, in answer to the insinuations from the rebel press, that the assassination of Gen. BUTLER is decided upon, says from his blood would spring millions of armed men who would wipe out the last vestige of the rebellion. Thus would his violent death be most fearfully avenged.

The enemy are ascertained to be in force in front of Plymouth with the determination of attempting the capture of the place, in order that their iron-clad ram on the Roanoke may enter the Sounds, and thus obtain possession of the inland waters of North Carolina. Guns were heard at Roanoke Island, and it was reported that the battle had commenced.

THE LATE BATTLE IN LOUISIANA.

Letter from an Officer who was Engaged in the Fight—Reported Loss of 2,000 Men and 22 Cannon.

The following is a letter received from one of the officers who participated in the first battle in Louisiana, and published in the *Comercial Advertiser* of last evening:

GRAND ECORE, La., Monday, April 11.

Before this reaches you, you have probably heard, through the newspaper reports, concerning the disaster which has just befallen our army. Briefly the facts are these: We had been successfully driving the enemy until Friday, the 8th. Upon that day they made a stand near Mansfield, 45 miles from Shreveport. Our corps, with the cavalry, were in advance. Until about 4 o'clock we were pushing them. Suddenly they rallied and began to drive us. Our battery was then ordered forward.

We were put in battery in the middle of a large field, and ordered to shell the works a few hundred yards from us, from which our men had just been driven, and which was swarming with rebels. Of course, being without the least support, we could not hold our position. After firing a few rounds we were ordered to retreat to the edge of the opposite woods. Here we unlimbered and fired with great rapidity into the approaching rebels.

We were still without support. The handful of men composing our little corps, not more than three thousand in all, were captured or disabled. The Nineteenth Corps were back in the rear. The cavalry acted shamefully, with some few exceptions—the Second Illinois among the latter. Although implored by all they held dear, they ran like sheep.

We held our second position until we saw the rebels massing to outflank our left. At this time they were pouring upon us a perfect storm of shells and bullets. THROOP was directing our fire on the left with the greatest spirit. Suddenly I heard him cry, "I'm shot!" NASH and CHASE DICKENSON ran to his aid, and carried him off the field.

I helped to limber up Squad 5's gun, (our own, Squad 6's, having been disabled and sent off the field a few minutes before,) caught THROOP's horse and galloped to the rear for an ambulance and stretcher. I found both, returned, and took him to a surgeon, who pronounced his wound mortal. He had been struck by a piece of shell in the abdomen. The skin was not broken, bout badly bruised and much swollen. He was put into the ambulance, with HUGH WILSON to take care of him, and sent to the rear.

By this time the rebels had come into the woods where we were, and were coming upon us pell-mell. Gen. BANKS and Staff were along, trying to stop our cavalry. But all in vain. The train of the cavalry division had been brought up, and now entirely blocked up the narrow road through the pine forest. We got our battery about a mile from the field, through the woods, over trees and stumps, when, the blockade in front being perfectly impassable, the order was given by Capt. WHITE to unhitch and make our escape as best we could.

The rebels were less than fifty yards from us. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost, was the motto. Bull Run was outdone. A few miles further back we came upon the Nineteenth corps, drawn up in line of battle. They stayed the rebel advance with a tremendous fire of musketry. We of the Thirteenth Corps were ordered to continue our retreat to Pleasant Hill, twelve miles back, where we arrived about three o'clock on Saturday morning. Here we found A. J. SMITH, with his 10,000 of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, to reinforce us.

On Saturday we continued our retreat, traveling nearly all the time, day and night, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. We find that we have twenty men missing (and two wounded in the hospitals,) and every one of our commissioned officers, except Lieut. ROE. Among the former is WILLIE MUNN. He was last seen in company with his Sergt. BRYANT, endeavoring to get the horses loose from the carriage. The rebels were then so close upon us that it is wonderful that so many of us have escaped. WILLIE and BRYANT were, I fear, a moment too late, though it is possible they may yet come in.

HUGH WILSON remained with THROOP in the ambulance until the last moment. The doctor made him jump out, just as the rebels came up, mount a horse and escape. THROOP is, without doubt, dead and in the enemy's hands. Some of our men saw a rebel cavalryman hold a pistol to Capt. WHITE's head, and make him surrender. Lieuts. CONE and BARR were last seen assisting the men to get loose from the carriage. BARR's horse was caught running wild in the woods by one of our men, with two bullet-holes in the saddle, which bodes an evil fate.

Besides our battery, the enemy captured NIMMS', the First Indiana, the Sixth Missouri and two guns of Battery G, regulars—twenty-two pieces in all. Every piece of artillery could have been saved had not the provision-train been brought so near the front.

The defeat is attributed to the conduct of the battle entirely. A single regiment was sent in at a time; when that was cut off, then another, and so on until we were defeated. Then the Nineteenth Corps was not in supporting distance. It is said that our Gen. RANSOM and Gen. LEE sent three times for the Nineteenth Corps, imploring them to come and save the day, and that FRANKLIN would not budge until ordered by BANKS.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. Among the wounded is Gen. RANSOM.

On Saturday the battle was continued at Pleasant Hill, chiefly under the direction of A. J. SMITH, who did prodigies of valor. We get all sorts of reports from the front. The latest is that SMITH has whipped the rebels, taking 2,000 prisoners and eighteen pieces of artillery. Our loss must have been immense in the first day's fight. A mere handful is left of our corps. The expedition is, no doubt, broken up, and our troops are falling back.

This letter, it will be observed, makes no allusion to the fight of the day following, when the enemy were defeated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

GEN. SCHOFIELD AND GEN. GILLMORE.

The adverse action of the Senate Military Committee upon the nominations of Gens. SCHOFIELD and GILLMORE, as Major-Generals, has elicited from the friends of these gentlemen numerous letters to the committee, urging a reconsideration of their action. It is understood that Gen. GRANT has written to Senator WILSON, stating that having taken pains to investigate Gen. SCHOFIELD's record as a military commander. He is glad to testify to the ability with which he has performed his duties. No action will be had in this case for some time.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The House Judiciary Committee are ready to report the Senate bill abolishing Slavery by constitutional amendment, as soon as the committees are called. They will endeavor to get an early vote upon it, but it is very doubtful if the necessary two-thirds will be found in favor of it,

THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The contested election cases in the House were up to-day in committee. That of BLAIR against KNOX was postponed until to-morrow for definite action, when the vote will be very close. The belief exists among certain well-informed parties, that the whole matter will be referred back to the people.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

The latest authentic intelligence from Richmond states that the rebels are busily engaged in strengthing the fortifications around the city and mounting them with guns of heavy calibre. The opinion prevails there that LEE will fall back on his intrenchments when GRANT advances, and that no considerable resistance will be made along the line of the Rapidan.

DEATH OF BRIG.-GEN. TOTTEN.

Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army, died to-day. Gen. BARNARD will probably be appointed his successor.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Last week the Republicans here, in mass meeting, separated on the question as to whether the delegates to the Union National Convention at Baltimore should be instructed or not. Accordingly, two meetings were held to-night. The one at the City Hall elected NOBLE D. LARNER and J. J. COOMBS, instructing them to vote for the renomination of LINCOLN; and the other, at the Union League Rooms, elected LEWIS CLEPHANE and JOHN R. ELVANS delegates, without instructions. There were exciting scenes at both places.

GEN. TOTTEN'S CONFIRMATION.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer United States Army, to be a Major-General by brevet, from April 21, 1864. He has been sick for some time past, and the nomination was intended by the President as a compliment for his long public service of nearly sixty-two years.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day amounted to $795,000.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

AUGUSTUS PEABODY, of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, who was tried by court martial for desertion, and sentenced to be shot to death with the musketry to-day, has had his sentence suspended.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander GEO. H. PERKINS has been detached from the command of the *Siota*, and ordered North.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM H. DANER, has been detached from the command of the *Cayuga*, and ordered North.

Lieut.-Com. HENRY A. ADAMS has been detached from ordnance duty in Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the *Sciota*.

Lieut.-Com. HENRY WILSON has been ordered to the command of the *Cayuga*.

Capt. S. F. HAZZARD has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. GEO. A. BIGELOW has been detached from the command of the *Alliance*, and is now awaiting orders.

Lieut. M. S. STUYVESANT has been ordered to the command of the *Minnesota*.

Eleven of WHITE's guerrillas were captured by a scouting party, and brought to this city yesterday.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) presented a remonstrance from the wool-growers of Addison County, Vermont, representing that the tariff on wool is a double failure, neither raising revenue nor affording protection—most foreign wool, by means of dirt, grease and fraud, coming in at less than the foreign valuation, and producing less than one cent per pound. They ask for a division into coarse, medium and fine classes, at a home valuation under eighteen cents, three cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; between eighteen and twenty-five, six cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem, and over twenty-five cents, ten cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Act was made the special order for Thursday next.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the House bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice was taken up. It constitutes the office of Judge Advocate General a bureau, with the above title, giving the head the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, and authorizes the appointment of two Assistant Judge Advocate Generals with clerks, &c., the assistants to have the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, and a salary of $3,000, without any other pay, rations or emoluments.

The bill was amended so as to give the Judge-Advocate-General the rank of Brigadier-General, with a salary of $4,000, and no other allowances.

The bill was then passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation Bill, for the year ending June 30, 1865, then came up.

All the amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered the following amendments: that all enlistments hereafter made in the regular army, during the continuance of the present rebellion, may be for three years; that all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service, shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, emoluments, &c., other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of like arm of service, from and after the 1st of January, 1864, and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service, shall receive such bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars; that all persons enlisted and mustered into the service as volunteers under the call of October 17, 1863, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the same bounty, without regard to color; that all persons of color who have been enlisted and mustered into the service shall be entitled to receive the pay and clothing allowed to other volunteers from the date of their muster into the service; provided that the same shall have been pledged or promised to them by any officer or person, who in making such pledge or promise, acted by authority of the War Department, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to determine any question of fact arising under this provision, that the same premium shall be allowed for each colored recruit now mustered, or hereafter to be mustered into the service as is or shall be allowed by law for white recruits, provided the Secretary of War previously gives his assent to the same.

The amendments were adopted by a vote of 31 against 5. Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks, Davis, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment, providing for payment for property taken by the military during the war. He said the States enriched by this war were in a happy condition. The Border States had been the theatre, and had experienced its devastations in a direct form. Great portions of our territory had been made utterly desolate and deserted. All the pursuits of industry, by the employment of labor, by which property and means are governed, had ceased, especially in the Border States. In the Northern and Middle States how different was the condition of things. There peace and tranquillity prevailed. He had seen it stated that the dividends declared by the New-England manufactures was 33⅓ per cent. greater upon their capital than before the war. Was it strange that owing to the different effect of the war upon the sections there should be a different feeling in regard to the manner of conducting it? Those whom the war enriched, defended the war; and it seemed impossible to end the war until the contractors and shoddy manufacturers became as rich as they wished. He had often heard it said that the last dollar and the last man should be expended in the maintenance of this war. He wanted no such principle as this. The whole object of the Government was to protect the peace and security and rights and liberties of the people; and when the question was put to him whether all these ends should be sacrificed, and the country cut up to bring this war to a successful issue, he, for one, rose up in revulsion against such result. Our military leaders, instead of dealing justly and protecting us in our persons and property in the Border States, were waging a more exterminaing and devastating war upon us than they did upon the common enemy. Gentlemen had avowed on this floor that they were bent more on the destruction of Slavery than the restoration of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was rejected, 26 to 10.

Great difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum during this and the previous vote, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the attendance of Senators.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an amendment increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates 50 per cent., the pay of the former not to exceed twenty-two dollars.

After a colloquy between Messrs. HENDRICKS, CONNESS, FESSENDEN and others, the amendment was rejected—30 to 6.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and passed—36 to 1, (Mr. POWELL.)

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion, the Senate resolved that when it adjourn it be till Monday.

NAVAL SUBJECTS.

The Senate agreed to appoint a Committee of conference on the bill relating to the appointment of naval officers, and the bill relating to naval courts-martial.

OFFICIAL ARMY REPORTS.

Resolutions to print five thousand copies of each of the reports of Maj.-Gens. ROSECRANS and MEADE, were introduced by Mr. ANTHONY, and referred to the Printing Committee.

An amendment appropriating $5,000 for copying official reports of the army for publication was adopted, and directed to be inserted in the Army Appropriation Bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Five thousand copies of the Bankrupt Bill, reported yesterday, were ordered to be printed and bound in pamphlet form.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked that a telegram received by him (VOORHEES) to-day be read, as it had a bearing on a personal explanation. He would not now indulge in any remarks, because the gentleman (GARFIELD) who recently read letters purporting to have been written by Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS and Judge ECKLES, was not in his seat. Consent having been given, the dispatch was read, as follows:

TERRE HAUTE, April 21, 1864.

To Hon. D. W. Voorhees:

The letter purporting to be written by me to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, used by Gen. GARFIELD, is utterly false—a base forgery.

(Signed) JOHN G. DAVIS.

The letter alleged to have been written by Mr. DAVIS, recommended a young man formerly in the Union army, to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for a position in the rebel army.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill is to be continued throughout the morning, and evening session.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on that subject.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment which was adopted, that wholesale dealers in liquors, whose annual sales do not exceed $50,000, shall pay a license of $50, and $1 on every thousand dollars over $50,000. Every person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any distilled spirits or fermented liquors in quantities more than three gallons at any time, or whose annual sales amount to $25,000, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer.

The license of retail liquor dealers was increased to $25.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment that commercial brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed $25,000, shall pay a license of $20, and those exceeding $25,000, $1 for each additional $1,000.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) enumerated various classes of brokers in clothing, tobacco, coffee, etc., and moved that all other brokers in addition to the commercial brokers, pay the same license. The amendment, thus modified, was adopted.

The bill was further modified so that all steamers and vessels upon the waters of the United States, on board of which passengers and travelers are provided with food or lodging, shall pay $25 license.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered an amendment, requiring hotel and tavern keepers to take out a special license, at a charge of $25, for selling liquors to be drank in the premises.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the present law did not require the taking out of two licenses. Tavern-keepers are heavily taxed by this bill, the license being increased according to the yearly rental, and scarcely a respectable hotel could escape with less than $1,000 tax.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) said that the question of hotel licenses had repeatedly been before the House, but it was so mistified and twisted up, that there was not a clear understanding of the subject. He trusted that this defect would now be remedied, and that the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (THAYER,) requiring an additional license of $25, would prevail. A large amount of revenue would thus be received by the Government, which realized about a million of dollars from that class of licenses last year.

Mr. THAYER replied to Mr. STEVENS, and showed that the drinking houses—where the most crime is committed—should not escape with the paltry tax of ten dollars.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called attention to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and quoted from the law to show that when persons carry on different branches of business in the same place, a license must be taken out for each.

Mr. STEVENS replied, saying that the house did not carry on two branches of business by selling liquor. This privilege was included in the one license.

Mr. THAYER's amendment was adopted by yeas, 77; nays not counted.

The licenses for bowling alleys and billiard rooms were increased from $5 to $10, and the same amount for each additional table.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) moved that two of the license clauses be transposed, giving as a reason that "lawyers and doctors" should take the precedence of "stallions and jackasses."

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) objected, saying that the two clauses were properly placed, amid excessive laughter.

The amendment was rejected.

Builders and contractors are to pay a license of twenty dollars; when the contract is over twenty-five thousand dollars, one dollar additional on every thousand dollars.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called attention to the clause requiring every person doing a general business to pay ten dollars, for which no other license is required by law. He did not understand the clause.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he himself did not understand the clause, and proposed to make it read any person doing nothing shall pay a license of ten dollars, which was adopted. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, moved further to amend the clause, to read "such person's license shall apply to his disbursements instead of receipts." Finally, the entire clause was stricken out.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that loafers shall pay each a license of ten dollars. Every person loitering at street corners, or standing on hotel steps, shall be deemed a loafer, provided that members of Congress waiting at the crossings for the street car shall not be required to take out a license, therefore. [Excessive laughter.] The amendment was rejected.

The committee have thus far acted upon all the sections relating to the general provisions and licenses, seventy-nine in number, and have commenced upon those under the head of manufactured articles and products.

An amendment was made including stemmed tobacco, snuff or cigars which may be transferred, without payment of duty, directly from the place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse for exportation.

The committee took recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Tax Bill came up.

An amendment was made so as to read "on all mineral coals, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, a duty of five cents per ton; provided that in case of contract of lease of coal lands made prior to the passage of this act, the lessee shall pay the tax, if not otherwise agreed; and all dues or taxes on coal mines and coal delivered by coal operators on contracts heretofore made, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, if not otherwise agreed upon by the parties."

The committee struck out the following: "All gas companies are authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by law to the price per thousand cubic feet on the gas sold."

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) offered an amendment, increasing the duty from 20 to 25 cents on coal illuminating oil per gallon.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) unsuccessfully moved to tax them 30 cents.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said there was no comparison between whisky and light. Whisky was a demoralizing luxury, while these illuminating oils were the poor man's light. It cost 20 cents to produce a gallon of oil, and the tax proposed was 100 per cent.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) explained that the revenue from such oils would not be as large as was anticipated, for the reason that the bill provided for drawbacks on the large quantities exported.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) contended that such a heavy tax would have the effect to decrease the consumption and cut off the poor man's light.

Mr. MORRILL said the consumption would not be reduced. It was the cheapest article of light in the world. We had taxed gas and lard oil nearly double, and yet there had been no complaints.

Mr. MORRILL's amendments were adopted, and also one that oil produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum or shale, exclusively, shall pay 50 cents per gallon.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment taxing crude petroleum one dollar per barrel. Adopted—55 against 43.

The duty on screws, commonly called wood screws, was increased to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

An amendment was made laying a tax of $2 on gold foil per troy ounce.

The duty on artificial mineral waters, soda water, sarsaparilla water, and all other beverages used for like purposes, sold in bottles or from fountains, was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to increase the tax on pig iron from $1 to $2 per ton. He said the tax proposed was entirely too small.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that the manufacturers were perfectly willing to bear their proportion of the burdens. They asked for no exemption, but for an assurance that the duty on the foreign article would be increased in the Tariff Bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the duty on iron was double what it had been, and on some of the smaller kinds three or four times as much. Iron was taxed higher than any other article.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said all things considered, the iron-manufacturers of Pennsylvania had protection to the extent of 150 per cent. He reminded the gentleman from Pennsylvania that whisky had been taxed to four times its worth.

Mr. SCOFIELD said his colleague (STEVENS) had voted to tax illuminating oils 150 per cent.—an article consumed by the poor; while iron, which was used by the wealthy, was to be taxed to the small extent of $1 per ton. It ought to be $5.

Mr. KELLOGG, of New-York, (Union,) mentioned facts to show that iron could bear a higher tax. The manufacturers in his district wished to bear their just proportion of the expenses of the Government.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the increase.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Dem.,) also spoke against the amendment to increase the duty of pig iron to $2 per ton.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 72 ayes to 20 nays.

An amendment was also adopted making the duty $4 per ton on blooms, slabs or loops when made in forges or bloomeries directly from the ore, thus doubling the original duty.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN unsuccessfully moved for a duty of $6 instead of $3 per ton on railroad iron.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, proposed $4 per ton.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) opposed the amendment.

Pending its consideration the committee rose.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Way of Illinois Copperheads.

Judge DANIEL R. SMITH, of Marion County, Ind., one of the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, recently brought up from Port Royal a negro servant, one of the freedmen of the Sea Islands. This action seems to have incited the ire of his Copperhead neighbors, who sent him the following communication, which breathes the spirit of the mob in this City last July.

MARION COUNTY, Ind., April 5, 1864.

DANIEL SMITH, Esq.—*Sir:* We, the undersigned, being apprised that you have in your employ (or staying at your house) a "negro contraband," and believing it to be incompatible with the social interests of this community, we respectfully and earnestly request you to dispense with him immediately, or we will reluctantly feel it our duty to take the trouble off of your hands.

We will give you until Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock, to remove the negro from our midst, and if not attended to by that time, we will take the matter in our own hands.

We are, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL WINPENNY, JOHN NEGLEY,
W. W. THOMAS, JAMES CLARK,
J. J. BENSOR, J. G. YANCEY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Friday, April 22.

Recent reports to the effect that the rebels are in force in the Shenandoah Valley or elsewhere, in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are without the slightest foundation in truth.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Evacuation of Pilatka, Fla., Ordered by Gen. Gillmore.

Another Rebel Torpedo in the St. John's River.

Destruction of the Steam Transport Gen. Hunt.

SAUCINESS OF FORT SUMTER REBUKED.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, April 17, 1864.

EVACUATION OF PILATKA.

On Thursday last the town of Pilatka, on the St. John's River, which has been occupied for the past few weeks by Col. BARTON's brigade, was evacuated. The troops brought away everything in the shape of military stores. They were not molested in the least by the enemy. A number of families, and quite a large group of contrabands, accompanied the troops on their departure.

STEAMER DESTROYED BY A TORPEDO.

On the 15th inst. the steamer *General Hunter*, while on a passage up the St. John's River, was blown up by a torpedo, at a point twelve miles from Jacksonville, and precisely where the *Maple Leaf*, a short time ago, was destroyed by similar means. The *General Hunter* was bound from Jacksonville to Pilatka, forty miles distant, for the purpose of taking away some stores that had been conveyed thither from Pilatka previous to the evacuation of the latter place. The Quartermaster of the steamer was killed. All others on board succeeded in reaching Jacksonville safely in small boats. Fortunately the steamer was unladened, and was without passengers. The explosion occurred in the daytime. The *General Hunter* was a first-class river boat, and has been in the department a long while. Only a small portion of her deck remains above water. The officers will probably save their effects. Now that our troops have evacuated Pilatka, there will be no further occasion for transports to ply up and down the river, consequently we may presume that torpedo disasters in the St. John's River have come to an end. The best thing we can do next is to evacuate Jacksonville.

SUMTER ALIVE.

On the 13th inst., the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels, thirteen mortar-shells were fired from that dilapidated structure at Forts Gregg and Chatfield. No damage was sustained by us. Fort Gregg opened a lively fire in reply, which had the effect to silence the enemy's mortars.

REFUSE IRON.

On Morris Island over one hundred tons of iron, consisting of broken guns, fragments of shells and unexploded shells, have been gathered in a heap at the ordnance depot. The quantity would be greatly augmented, if the projectiles buried in the sand were dug out and added to the heap.

TWO DESERTERS SHOT.

This afternoon HENRY SCHUMACHER, Company C, and HENRY START, Company E, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, were publicly shot on grounds without the intrenchments. The victims had escaped from the Provost-Marshal's custody three different times, and each time endeavored to desert to the enemy. They were shot by a detachment of their own regiment. WHIT.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of a Spy—Arrival of Prisoners of War.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, April 21.

A Richmond spy was captured on the 18th, near Eastville. Quite a number of letters were found on his person. He was armed with a revolver a slung-shot and a knife. A quantity of small steel springs and files were found sewed in the lining of his coat. He was one of three: one was shot, and the other was closely pursued, and according to a dispatch from Major WHITE, the Provost-Marshal at Eastville, would be captured or killed. The one captured is in close confinement at the military prison at this place.

Fifty-three prisoners of war arrived from Point Lookout yesterday, took the oath, and are now employed in the Quartermaster's Department. This makes over two thousand released prisoners and refugees now employed here, chiefly on the wharves.

A large number of sick were sent to Hampton Hospital to-day from Yorktown.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 21.

Arrived, bark *Catharine* from Hong Kong, with 1,000,000 pounds of sugar for San Francisco refinery.

Arrived, ships *Resolute* from Baltimore, *St. Charles*, from New-York, and *Guiding Star* from Boston.

Sailed, ship *Robinson* for Callao.

Market quiet.

China dates to Feb. 23 have been received. Maj. GORDON had marched to attack Hong Chow.

The body guard of the Governor-General had been causing trouble again at Canton.

Two Japanese Ambassadors had arrived at Shanghai for Europe.

Great Fire at Demarara.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 22.

The greater portion of the business part of Demarara was destroyed by fire on the 2d instant. The loss is from two to three millions of dollars. Long-continued drought caused a scarcity of water, rendering it necessary to blow up the buildings to save the town.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 22.

The principal sufferers are Gourlay & Co., Julius Meyers, Henry Murray, Wm. Henry, José Mathias Zenas, José Gomez Jardine, Booker Brothers & Co., Pinto Brothers & Co., Samuel Barber & Co., Richardson & Co., Gray, Cunningham & Co., The British Guiana Bank, W. V. M. Dolliveria, M. P. Lopez, Periera & Martins, Miss Gray, A. A. D. Andrade, Irming, McArthur & Co., Manall Correa, Wm. Roberts, H. L. Davis, Sandback, Parker & Co., James Dawson, Emanuel Scott & Co., Herrmann Conrad & Co., A. W. Perst & Co., and the Royal Agricultural Rooms, which were partially insured in the British Companies.

The Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad.

TRENTON, Friday, April 22.

A large meeting was held in this city this evening to take into consideration the railroad policy of this State. A resolution was passed indorsing the recent action of the Legislature, condemning the Delaware and Raritan Bay scheme; and one pledging all the resources of the State to the suppression of the rebellion.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The grand gala matinée to-day concludes Mr. MARETZEK's present season. The programme is of extraordinary interest. It opens with "La Somnambula," which will be played entire; after the opera comes the "Wedding March," by MENDELSSOHN, played by the fine orchestra of the establishment; then the grand duet from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," (with HERMANNS and WEINLICH,) and then the celebrated duet from "Otello," (by Signor MAZZOLENI and BELLINI.) This is indeed a sumptuous bill for SHAKESPEARE's birthday, and when it is remembered that all over the expenses will be handed over to the fund to erect the monument in Central Park to the memory of the bard, there will, we hope, be an ample margin for that meritorious undertaking.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE CAMPAIGN TOWARD RICHMOND.

Grant Against Lee.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21, 1864.

The outlines of the Summer campaign are assuming a form that belies all the anticipations of the military critics. Nothing has been more confidently expected than that the main operations would continue on the grand strategic lines of the Southwest, where the magnificent territorial conquests of the Summer and Winter of 1863 remain to be completed and crowned by an advance from Chattanooga into the States of the Gulf. Indeed, he would have been a bold prophet who would, two months ago, have predicted that the restricted, and it was thought, *exhausted*, battle ground of Virginia—the Flanders of our war—would resume the old military primacy it held during the early stages of the war, and all other armies would be held in abeyance and forced to send their tributary troops to swell the Army of the Potomac, and that the conqueror of the Mississippi, now the General-in-Chief of all the armies of the Union, would transfer his tent to the banks of the Rapidan.

Yet such is the simple statement of the actual situation. When NAPOLEON was carrying on simultaneous operations in Italy and Germany, the army into which he threw the reinforcement of his presence became immediately the principal army; the other and its operations became subordinate and subsidiary. So, had GRANT remained at Chattanooga, as was expected, the Summer battle-fields would have been in Tennessee; but having vaulted into Virginia, the Army of the Potomac is now the cynosure of all eyes. The present preparations give promise that a series of operations will soon be initiated, the most formidable, the most exciting and the most intense of the war—the most formidable in respect to the proportions of the contending forces, the most exciting on account of the skill of the two great players pitted against each other, and the most intense and obstinate on account of the immediate stake at issue, and the vastness of the ulterior results that must come from this colossal passage at arms.

Gen. GRANT aims to *take Richmond* and destroy the army of LEE, which is, and has been the head and front of all the power and prestige of the rebel cause. This is the head of the hydra; bruise that, and it is felt that in the present enfeebled condition of the body of the rebellion, the life of it is put out. This conviction thoroughly possesses the authorities at Washington, and it is rapidly coming to be shared by the people. Now, with reference to GRANT's purpose, I can say that he not only *aims* to take Richmond, but that he fully *expects* to take it. But if Gen GRANT feels confident in regard to the work before him—if he feels he has a "sure thing"—it is not the impotent conceit of a shallow braggart, but the calm conclusion of a General who, measuring well the relations between the end to be accomplished, and the means he has to accomplish it withal, catches the radiant figure of victory hovering afar off, over the sulphurous smoke of battle.

The people, too, have settled down to something of the same calm confidence that possesses Gen. GRANT. What are the grounds of this confidence? They are, first of all, the reinforcements which the Army of the Potomac will receive in the leadership of GRANT himself. It is not merely that his greatseries of Western victories prove his claim of first-class generalship, but that his position as General-in-Chief will give him untrammeled liberty and unity of command, will enable him to use all the resources of the nation, and will afford him the means of general combinations over the whole theatre of war. These are advantages that no other commander of the Army of the Potomac ever enjoyed, and they are immense. The next ground of confidence rests in the magnificent army which Gen. GRANT is massing in Virginia. Its mere numerical proportions are spoken of as something portentous. But not only is the Army of the Potomac strong in its numbers—it is strong in its organization, its commanders, its discipline, its morale. The sweeping changes made by GRANT in the interior constitution of the Army of the Potomac—however much they may have shocked some sensibilities—have all been to the *improvement* of the army; and no one who knows the spirit and quality of that army can fail to appreciate the delight and confidence GRANT has in it. The next ground of confidence is that the strength of the army GRANT has under his command, and his unfettered freedom of action will enable him to venture on a plan of campaign entirely different from any of the several campaigns that have had Richmond for their object.

II.

In any campaign in Virginia the "objective point" is Richmond; for though the immediate object of attack is, of course, the rebel army, yet we always have found, and we always will find, in any advance Richmondward, the rebel army covering that point.

There are three leading general methods of advance against Richmond: first, the direct overland route—following one of the three leading lines of manuœvre, to wit, by the Shenandoah Valley, by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, or by the Aquia Creek, Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad. This method of approach has been twice attempted—the first under BURNSIDE, the second under HOOKER. BURNSIDE, on the 17th Dec. 1862, crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh, gave battle to the rebels in their intrenched position, and had to recross the river discomfited. HOOKER, just about a year ago, effected the crossing of the Rappahannock above Fredericksburgh, turned the rebel position by a master-stroke of strategy, but sitting down, under false counsel, to the defensive, allowed himself to be beaten tactically, after he had defeated the enemy strategically.

The second method of approaching Richmond is by some point on the coast, the most obvious lines being that of the Peninsula and that by the south side of the James River. The objections to this plan are, that it compels a division of force by the necessity of leaving large garrisons in Washington, while it puts the main army out of the possibility of covering Washington, should the rebels be tempted to move on that point and exchange their capital for ours—a "swap' which they will always be very willing to make. McClellan tried this method, and thus gave practical proof of all the theoretical faults that belong to this plan.

The third method is to make a combination of both these lines of operation. And I may add, that experience of six campaigns has shown that any single line of operation that can be taken up, with Richmond as the objective point *must* be indecisive. To bring on a decisive engagement, to take Richmond and to *destroy* the rebel army, it is indispensable that there be a double advance on the enemy—on his front and on his rear; or in definite terms a movement by the direct line, and a coöperative movement by the line of the Peninsula, or, better still, by the south side of the James River. If each column be of sufficient strength to take care of itself, the whole weight of the military objection to a division of force is removed.

A simple movement by what is called the direct or overland route to Richmond is even less promising of success in the coming campaign than any of the previously attempted advances by that line. The reason of this is that the rebels have introduced an entirely new element into the problem. The element is the fortified line of the Rapidan—to-day the strongest position on the American Continent. This line and its relations to the attack and defence form the first points for consideration in any speculations on the coming campaign. To the rebels this fortified line is an enormous auxiliary in covering Richmond against any attack from the north. Its left resting on the spur of the Blue Ridge, known as the Southwest Mountains, and its right on the Rappahannock, it effectually bars the whole stretch of the narrow neck—about forty miles in extent—by which any direct advance on Richmond must be made. The natural advantages of this line are very great—the commanding heights on the southern side of the river—held by the rebels—completely sweeping the exposed plateau into which the northern bank breaks. But, in addition to its natural advantages, it has been rendered almost impregnable by art. It is dotted by fieldworks for artillery, which are connected by infantry parapets, while the river in front subserves the purposes of a "wet ditch." Since Torres Vedras, in fact—which, by the way, the rebel position on the Rapidan in every respect powerfully resembles—there has been no such defensive line.

I have called this line a *new* element in the problem, because the construction of this line dates from the last meditated advance toward the rebel capital by the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, in April of last year. After the return of the rebel army from its invasive movement, the work on the line was pushed energetically forward, and the long period of repose during the past Winter has been industriously improved in perfecting all its points of strength. There is little doubt that behind this powerfully fortified line Lee would await with entire confidence any advance by the Army of the Potomac, should that advance be confined to any line of the overland route. Let me add that Gen. Grant fully appreciates the character of the rebel position, and on first riding along the line of the Rapidan he significantly remarked that he had no notion of butting his head against that fort.

But let us now consider what would be the effect on the rebel army along the Rapidan of a powerful column planted across the rebel communications south of Richmond. If we attempt to determine the line of advance which the column should take up by the relative advantages of the possible lines, we must conclude that it ought *not* to advance by the line of the Peninsula. The superiority of the route by the south side of the James was conclusively proved after the Peninsula campaign, and McClellan shows in his report that it was his intention to cross the James to the south side. The roads there are excellent stone pikes, passing through a richly-cultivated and fertile country. A march of 75 miles from Norfolk to Petersburgh plants this column directly across the rebel communications.

It may be reasonably argued that no sooner would the march of this column become known to the rebels, than the force on the line of the Rapidan would become shaken. Lee would be compelled to make large detachments to protect Richmond. This would necessarily weaken the line of the Rapidan; and it would then be open to Grant to make a turning movement by the one flank or the other—that is, either by Gordonsville or by Fredericksburgh.

There is, however, another point for consideration. It now stands historically determined, by the experience of both the rebel invasive movements, that any advance of the rebels, having Washington in view, will be made by the Shenandoah Valley. To guard that gate, and enable the main army to execute its object, unembarrassed by any fear of a turning movement, a column might be sent by that line, which, moreover, would subserve not only the defensive purpose indicated, but an offensive object, equally important, will be assigned it. The prolongation of its line of march would bring it into position to cut the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, thus preventing the rebels from either drawing supplies from that direction, or of making that their line of retreat.

III.

Combining, now, the different operations we have supposed, we are prepared to look at the hypothetical campaign as a whole. Its crowning characteristic is that it looks to an absolutely *decisive* result. It would aim to make Richmond another Vicksburgh. If the rebels should retire, as would be their policy, if their position on the Rapidan were turned, they would fall back, fighting and defending the passages of the rivers, to the fortifications of Richmond. Here they would be invested from the south by the column moving up from Petersburgh; from the west by the Shenandoah column, and and from the north by the main army. Grant would then be in position either to enter on a siege in form, as at Vicksburgh, or to attempt Richmond by a *coup de main*, as the circumstances may determine. If successful, it would be a *complete success*; it would be the destruction of Lee's army, and of the Southern Confederacy. Retreat southward would be impossible, both on account of the force entering Richmond from that side, and on account of the river at their back with all the bridges destroyed. Retreat westward would be equally impracticable, both on account of the investing force on that side and from the other fact that there is no line of retreat open in that direction, for a retreat up the Virginia Valley would end by bringing the rebels face to face with an army in Tennessee. It is under precisely such circumstances as this that "unconditional surrender" becomes indispensable.

I readily anticipate the rejoinder which any critical reader will make to these speculations. They have been directed to but one side of the question, and no account has been taken of the fact that Gen. Lee will have something to say in the matter; that while we are accumulating troops on our side, the rebels are doubtless doing the same; and that all the resources of skill in generalship and indomitable valor and determination of fight will be exhausted to foil the great design. Granted. War is a game that two can play at, and it is given to no General, and to the combinations of no General, to do more than deserve success. The question is whether, on the whole, the plan indicated is not of a kind to inspire very high and reasonable grounds of confidence

Its weakest point, doubtless, is the division of force it involves. Military history is replete with illustrations of the marvels that can be achieved by an army occupying an interior position, and moving on interior lines, over even a greatly superior enemy holding an exterior position, and moving on exterior lines. It is to be remarked, however, that the objection to a division of force holds good only when the division causes an undue weakening of the parts. Where each column is prepared to take care of itself, the advantage of double concentric lines is obviously very great. The commonplace pedantry against *any* division of force under *any* circumstances is a principle on which Napoleon, at least, many a time declined to act. If that supreme master of the art of war understood as no man ever did the secret of *concentration*, he also knew very well all the advantage to be gained by *division* when warranted by the special conditions of the case. *Divide et impera*—divide and conquer—is a maxim which, at times, holds as good in war-craft as in State-craft. There is no more beautiful example of this than Moreau's movement to Ulm, though Frederick the Great, in his advance on Prague, gave an equally fine illustration of a movement by a double line.

Concentric movements, again, are dangerous when the different parts are not under one inspiration. When the columns are independent, the danger of a want of complete, effective and *well-timed* coöperation is very great, and any failure of this kind gives a great opening to a vigilant opponent. These objections, however, have no application to a case in which the different parts are under the complete control of a single will, and move to the execution of a single plan. If Gen. Grant would consent to *stand still* on the north side of the Rapidan while Lee goes to deliver battle to the force moving on Petersburgh, and then returns to meet the advance of our main body, the rebels would have a very pretty opportunity indeed. But who supposes he is likely to do any such thing? It has not been his way heretofore, and he will hardly begin it now.

These considerations, I believe, exhaust all the general strategic elements that enter into the supposed plan of campaign, on both sides. Tactical questions are, of course, out of the province of any outside observer; and the result of the best conceived combination is necessarily hidden from all mortal view. It would be difficult, however, to receive a more promising and hope-inspiring conjunction of circumstances than that which will attend the coming campaign, in which we shall see the heroic Grant at the head of his magnificent army, swooping down on the capital of the rebellion.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Convention—The Iron-Clad Oath—Gen. Banks' Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Saturday, April 9, 1864.

New-Orleans has but one thought just now, and that is the convention called together to frame a new Constitution for the State, and which is, to-day, in the fourth day of its session—the first day they met having been on Wednesday, the 6th inst. Up to the present time, nothing whatever has been done, except in the way of organizing and selecting their officers; and so the real interest of their proceedings can scarcely be said to have yet commenced. On taking the vote for President, there was a very close run indeed between Judge Durell and Judge Howell—without exception, the two most influential names in the whole convention. Judge Durell received 43 votes and Judge Howell 42; so the former was declared the choice of the convention, and now presides over their deliberations. A more efficient speaker could not have been selected.

I strolled into the hall to-day—formerly Lyceum Hall, but now altered to "Liberty Hall"—and found the chair engaged in converting a number of the members, not wooden ones, I hope, into "iron-clads." In other words, an ingenious member had yesterday brought forward and carried the motion that, inasmuch as ill-natured people out of doors were spreading the rumor that several Copperheads and Secessionists had managed to get into the convention, it was necessary for the honor of that body to set themselves right before the world on that subject, and that the only way to do it was by bringing each member up to the test of the "iron-clad oath." This gave rise to a warm and somewhat amusing debate; several gentlemen entering into strong and ingenious protests against the necessity of doubting any man's loyalty in that room. The convention, however, seemed resolute upon the subject, and when the motion was finally carried, two of the members, the Hon. Christian Rozelius and Mr. Abbott, immediately sent in their resignations, which were accepted.

Those of the remaining members who may have previously had an antipathy to swallowing the iron-clad oath, managed to get over their squeamishness much easier than was expected. During the short time I was there, I saw seven standing together at the Speaker's desk, each holding his right hand up very solemnly, and listening very attentively as Judge Durell, in clear accents, read aloud the oath to them. As they returned to their seats, I fancied I saw on each of their countenances that peculiarily radiant smile of happiness which a man has who has just got rid of a bad tooth. They will probably find the oath—like olives or tobacco—a sort of acquired taste, and no so bad after one gets a little accustomed; at any rate, I am happy to say that I have not yet heard of its disagreeing with any of them.

When I have told you of the convention, I have told you of all that there is really to talk about in New-Orleans. Of Gen. Banks' movements we know little except that he has gone beyond Alexandria, and that the last we heard from him he was at Grand Ecore with his staff. A rumor had reached us that Alexandria had been attacked, but it turned out to be bogus. Parties coming from that region assure us that the Union feeling developed, as our army progresses, surpasses anything that could be imagined by a man residing in New-Orleans. Loyalty there is not mere lip-service, but partakes of that sort of intensity to be found in Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and other States which have most keenly *felt* the rebel rule. Had this portion of Louisiana been a little longer under the infernal dominion of Jeff. Davis, before coming under Federal care, there would probably be very few lukewarm Unionists among us to-day.

NEMO.

Death of Elisha E. Morgan.

At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held 21st April, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in his Providence, has seen fit to remove from among us our friend and associate Elisha E. Morgan; therefore

Resolved, That in the person of our late friend the mercantile community loses one of its most useful, honorable and successful members, and the cause of our country a loyal, earnest and liberal upholder.

Resolved, That we deeply feel his loss, and that we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, and that they be published in the daily journals.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Four Legations at Pekin—Their "Coöperative Policy"—Commemorated by the Naming of Four Mountains—Ascent of the Mountains—Outline of the "Policy" Examples of its Operation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pekin, Friday, Jan. 1, 1864.

It is doubtless known to your readers that the Legations of the four Great Powers are now located at the capital. Their presence has not produced an earthquake nor visibly added to the density of the clouds which rise from the dusty streets. Yet nothing could exceed the apprehension with which their advent was anticipated by Chinese statesmen. It was the dread of foreign diplomats, not of foreign war ships, that laid a *chevaux de frise* across the Peiho in 1859, and it was the same feeling excited to a frenzy that prompted the Tartars to stake their all on a battle before the gates of Pekin, in 1860. "Why," they exclaimed, "should foreigners be allowed to make the imperial city an arena for their own international disputes; and sitting around the foot of the throne spin cabals inimical to the peace of the empire?" The very sternness of this opposition showed the importance of carrying the contested point; and though Lord Elgin had waived it in 1858, he was convinced in 1860 that the only way for maintaining peace was to insist on the fulfillment of the stipulations regarding a resident embassy.

The Ministers of England and France occupy immense buildings, surrounded by spacious grounds; one of them, lately the mansion of a Prince of the Imperial blood, and the other the residence of a Duke of the Empire. These are the gift of the Crown; and the American Minister might no doubt have had a similarly magnificent residence for asking, but he preferred to purchase for himself a more convenient, though less pretentious dwelling. The Russian Embassy occupies quarters where their Envoys have been received on occasional visits for two centuries, and known to the foreign public as the Russian College.

Now that I have told you what the Legations occupy, you would like to know how they are occupied. Are they engaged in schemes to accelerate the dissolution of the old Government and arranging the division of the spoils, or are they combining their counsels for the restoration of the "sick man" to health and prosperity? Happily I have proof that the latter is what they are attempting.

The relations of China to the rest of the world are too manifold to admit of a monopoly by any one Power; and the several Legations have not only abandoned the idea of "conquest," but throwing aside the petty conflict for special advantages, they have adopted what they call a "policy of coöperation," the main idea of which is to advance the interests of foreign nations by promoting the real good of China. If, as I suspect, the praise of its origination is due to Mr. Burlingame, it will connect the name of our minister, and our country, with a most important epoch in the annals of this empire. But before I sketch the "policy," allow me to relate an incident connected with its adoption.

Beyond the walls, and rising like a loftier rampart, may be seen a blue range of hills, sweeping in a graceful curve, almost around the city. In the western portion, four conspicuous peaks bear the names of Bruce, Burlingame, Belluzac, and Bertemis, the four ministers who concurred in the adoption of the "coöperative policy." It was my privilege to be present at the christentening. The crisped leaves now driven about by the wintry winds, were then in the richness of their Summer verdure, and the hot vapors enhaling from the streets of the pent-up city, impelled foreign residents to seek the purer atmosphere of the neighboring hills. As many Buddhist monasteries opened their doors to the Four Legations, and where the contemplatives cenobites, were wont to look down from echoing rocks and shady groves on the world they had renounced, our diplomatists passed their days in discussing the policy of nations, with one of the world's great capitals lying at their feet. The group would have made a *carte de visite*, not less interesting than that of Mr. Seward and his illustrious guests mirrored in the waters of Cayuga.

One day—it was the 20th of July, I think—an excursion was proposed to the summit of the hills, or rather mountains, as they fairly deserve to be called. Three of the Legations were represented, and Sir F. Bruce, who, to borrow his own phrase, was recognized as the "Colossus of Roads," led the way over rock and ravines. One lady, Mrs. Burlingame, accompanied the party, imparting to it that element of interest, which such excursions always derive from the presence of women; and suggesting by the freedom with which she scaled the roughest steeps, that her feet had learned to climb the White Mountains of her own New-England.

The summit was our goal, and what occurred on our arrival there, furnishes my only apology for introducing this episode. Still, I cannot forbear pausing to take breath, and survey the landscape. There are many mountains higher than these, but few of them look down on such a city as Pekin; and many plains whose sylvan beauty would eclipse that spread out before us; but there are few whose groves shelter the ashes of so many Princes. A blue haze, such as always overhangs the great hives of human life, obscured the view of temples and palaces; but the long circuit of the magnificent wall was distinctly visible; and with the mind's eye, I could see two millions of busy beings, surging and seething, rushing hither and thither for a little while in their crowded streets, and then sinking to their long repose in the neighboring groves. There are no cemeteries within the walls, and it might almost be said, no houses outside. Unlike the capitals of Europe, the environs are unadorned by palaces or villas; but the custom of rendering divine honors to the dead, has given them attractions of another kind. The whole plain is dotted over with groves, each of which embosoms a mausoleum, on which the relations of the deceased have inscribed a vow to present their offerings with each of the changing seasons. But, we pause for breath, not for reveries.

The summit gained, a heavy cloud and distant thunder, admonished us, that we had little time to remain there. Before, however, we commenced to descend, Mr. Burlingame introduced a scene that was not in the programme, by conferring on the rocky eminence the name of Bruce, and referring gracefully to those whose actions had given it lustre, from the "Bruce of Bannockburn," to him who guides the counsels of British India, and him, who exerts such an influence on the destinies of a more populous empire. A graceful response from Sir Frederick, and a shout from the other mountaineers, closed the scene, while hats flew in air, and the names of Burlingame, Belluzac, and Bertemi, echoed back from the neighboring peaks.

The "policy" worthy of these everlasting monuments may be epitomized in six points—three negative and three positive:

1. No encroachment on the territory of China.
2. No "concessions" in the open ports.
3. No active intervention in the pending civil war.
4. Armed protection of the treaty ports.
5. Favor to the reigning dynasty as the cause of law and order.
6. Neutral support and moral aid in all just demands on the Chinese Government.

Of late years, this weak old empire, torn by intestine strife, has felt itself in danger of falling a prey to one of the three great military Powers of Europe, or by a tripartite division of suffering the fate of Poland. The Russians have lately taken a large tract at the mouth of the Amoor; the English have occupied a small but powerful stronghold which commands their seacoast; and Cochin China, once a vassal of the Chinese crown, has been reduced to a dependency of France. It is no small comfort then for them to be assured that the Envoys of these Powers combine to check the spirit of aggression..

They are, it is true, unable to bind the future actions of their Governments; but it is something that they have agreed to exert their influence in a right direction.

The second point is only a particular application of the first. The "concessions" referred to are certain districts in the open ports, chiefly occupied by foreigners, and which it was lately expected would be surrendered to the exclusive control of Foreign Powers.

This is earnestly desired by many foreign residents, and taking advantage of two circumstances, the privilege of exterritoriality, or the exemption from local jurisdiction, and the assignment of particular localities for residence, they had gone far toward reducing portions of those cities to the condition of foreign colonies.

The first signal result of the "coöperative policy," was the condemnation of these gigantic usurpations. Sir F. Bruce overthrew this so-called "English concession," by admitting the right of the Chinese authorities to levy taxes within its limits, and the "French concession" soon after shared the same untimely fate.

An open partisanship in the pending civil war, they object to, not only as unjustifiable on the grounds of public law, but as calculated to give the intervening Power an undue ascendency.

Still they agree in aiding the Government so far as to protect the chief seats of their own commerce, and to give it their moral support. Thus far the policy relates to the internal affairs of China.

But the last point relates to their controversies with the Chinese Government; and the cordiality of their coöperations in this respect has lately been exhibited in several striking instances.

Last Spring, when Burgevine was suddenly dismissed from his command for striking a mandarin, under strong provocation, the English Minister united with Mr. Burlingame in endeavoring to effect his reinstatement; and subsequently, when Sir F. Bruce had become involved with the Chinese Government, on account of the "Anglo-Chinese flotilla," Mr. Burlingame returned the favor by helping both parties to an amicable solution.

Both of these I have mentioned in previous letters. But another case has arisen within the few days past, which but for this policy of "coöperation," might have led to serious misunderstandings.

An American steamer, taking in cannon for Japan, was first assailed by a British gunboat, and afterward at the instance and with the aid of Englishmen, seized by the Chinese authorities. Their reason for this flagrant interference with our trade was the prospect of a war with Japan; and their pretext, the fact that the steamer was taking in her cargo at an *unlawful port*—a small island near Macao, whither it had been conveyed on account of stress of weather. According to the letter of our treaty, the Chinese might have confiscated both ship and cargo, and no doubt they would have done so had they been backed by the British Minister; but they promptly released both when Sir F. Bruce concurred in the demand. With these instances I must close.

It is auspicious for the future of China, that the avalanches which from all sides threatened to overthrow her, have been converted into a solid arch for her protection; and gratifying to our pride that America should be its keystone.

Q.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Soldiers' Views on the Succession.

Rooms of the Vicksburgh Union Literary Association, Vicksburgh, Miss.,
Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

Whereas, we enlisted soldiers in the cause of our country, believe that this unholy rebellion should be suppressed, thinking that any change in the present Administration would be detrimental to its suppression, and having implicit confidence in the honesty and integrity of Abraham Lincoln, the present President of the United States, trusting to his judgment in the management of this war, and having no reliance on the promises of the Southern secesh leaders, and their Northern sympathizers. We believe that the course of the Northern secession sympathizers is prejudicial to the credit of the United States and the Monroe Doctrine. The volunteers ask and claim a right to have a voice in the nominating and electing of the next President of the United States.

We believe, and have faith in our present President, and wish him to be reëlected, not from any party feeling, but on account of his honesty and integrity. The policy of his Administration is correct and right, and in his honesty and integrity we have no doubt. Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we, members of this Society, representing the several States of the Union, and now soldiers of the United States, believe that the shortest, surest and safest mode of solving the problem presented to us is to retain the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair at the helm of State.

2. *Resolved*, That the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln will strengthen the Union cause, by showing to the world that we stand firm to the policy established by him for the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of Treason; that it will manifest our unity of feeling, and dispel the false illusions of the discontented at home, and scatter the fond hopes of traitors; that there is a division of sentiment respecting the cause of the Union, at the North; and that it will show to all that we are unwavering in our determination to carry on the war to a successful issue.

3. *Resolved*, That being loyal citizens, the voters who are in the army of the United States are entitled to representation, equally with those at home, in the National Union Convention, which is to meet next June in Baltimore; and to this end, we would impress upon brigades and other commands having a sufficient number of voters to entitle them to a delegate, as will assure them that their rights, interests and wishes will not be disregarded.

4. *Resolved*, That, in view of these things, it is our duty to put forth every effort of which we are capable to insure the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln, and to this we pledge ourselves.

5. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent for publication to the New-Orleans *Times*, Memphis *Bulletin*, St. Louis *Democrat*, Chicago *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, New-York Times, Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, Baltimore *Patriot*, and Washington *Chronicle*, with a request to all loyal papers to copy.

WM. M. McLAIN, Ohio Volunteers,
Chairman of Committee.

C. W. Clark, Ohio Volunteers, Secretary.
Illinois—J. N. George, Geo. A. McLane, Edward E. Carver, Seventy-second.
Indiana—Wesley Casey, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.
Ohio—W. R. Snook, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; L. Grennan, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Wisconsin—C. H. Beers, Fourteenth Infantry; Horace Chapin, Sixteenth Infantry.
Minnesota—W. G. Christie, C. W. Southwick, First Battery.
Iowa—S. Miller, H. L. Watson, Thirteenth Infantry.
Delaware—W. W. Maull.
Pennsylvania—W. C. Black.
Kansas—Thos. Hues, First Kansas Infantry.

Fatal Accident.—Coroner Berrett Thursday held an inquest on the body of a lad of six years, named Henry Hopper, residing in Clymer-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., who was run over by a Greenpoint car, and died in consequence. It appeared that deceased was catching on as the car passed.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, for May, makes its appearance in advance of the usual time, no doubt in kindly consideration for New-Yorkers, who, in obedience to immemorial custom, devote the first days of *that month* to pursuits far other than literary, and for "moving incidents" have no need to turn to the pages of history or fiction. It opens with an interesting sketch of "Life with the Esquimaux," condensed from Mr. C. F. Hall's narrative of his "Arctic Research Expedition" for the recovery of Sir John Franklin, in 1860-62, about to be published by Messrs. Harpers. The paper abounds with illustrations, of unusual merit, that depict nature in some of her wildest moods. The other matter-of-fact article is "A Visit to the Convent of Sittna, (Our Lady) Dameane," by Rev. G Lansing, American Missionary at Cairo. The trip it records is entirely out of the usual beaten track of Egyptian travel. The convent is in the Delta, near the ancient city of Bulestes, and its patroness is identified by curious coincidences with the Goddess Latona, formerly worshipped there. With the exception of two short articles, "The Second Division at Shiloh," and "A Suppressed Princess," occupied with the claims of an English pretender to royal blood, the remainder of the number is entirely dedicated to fiction: Trollope's "Small House at Allington," and the second instalment of Thackeray's posthumous story, "Denis Duval," being the *pièces de resistance*, interspersed with several novelettes, mostly of American life, and an Italian sketch, of more pretensions, "Psyche." The "Editors Table and Drawer" offer their usual variety.

—*The United States Service Magazine*, No. 4, for April, (Chas. B. Richardson,) worthily supports the reputation already established by this comparatively new enterprise, which supplies at once an exigency growing out of our situation in a most satisfactory manner, and may now be regarded as firmly planted in public favor. Our only objection to the present number is that the articles are scarcely long enough, and consequently do, in some cases, but scant justice to the important topics that they handle. Several of the papers relate to the present struggle, as "What the Navy Has Done During the War," by W. V. McKean; "Secession at the Naval School at Annapolis," "Where Gen. Sherman Went, and What He Did." The "Editor's Special Department" and the "Official Intelligence" are of course fully occupied. The remaining articles are more general in their tendency, as "Practical Campaigning," which contains many useful hints derived from actual experience;" "Modern War in its Childhood," a view of the progressive stages of the military art to the inauguration of Napoleon's system;" "Gun Cotton," and "Notes on Napier's History of the Peninsula Campaign," &c., the whole forming a miscellany that cannot fail to be appreciated by the class to whom it is specially addressed, and is also attractive to the general reader.

—*The American Mining Gazette and Geological Magazine*, No. 1, for April, (New-York: Gilbert E. Currie,) has been called into being by the rapid extension and development of the vast interests connected with the riches of the mineral kingdom in the United States, that are now engaging the attention of capitalists, not only on this continent, but wherever commercial enterprise is known. These riches it seems at present hardly possible to overestimate. A Catalogue Resumé is given of ninety companies engaged in mining and now in active operation, besides about fifty others, of which particulars are not yet obtained. The magazine contemplates, as within its province, the elucidation of the correlative sciences, as geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, as well as the promulgation of mining laws, statistics, mechanical inventions, and in short all useful information bearing upon the general subject.

—The American Presbyterian and Theological Review, April, 1864, (New-York: J. M. Sherwood,) is well known under the management of its editors, Profs. H. B. Smith and J. M. Sherwood, as an influential organ of the new school of Presbyterians, enlisting among its contributors many of the most eminent theological writers of the day. The present number contains several articles worthy of notice. "Bulgarian Popular Songs and Proverbs," by Dr. Elisha Riggs, Missionary at Constantinople, is an exceedingly curious addition to our present stock of folk lore and popular poetry, entirely new in our language. The songs and legends exhibit a strange blending of the original myths of the Bulgarian nation, with a debased Christianity, and date from the times of independence before the Turkish conquest. "The Messiah's Second Advent," by Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, is a view of the millennial doctrines current in the early Christian Church and their probable source. "The Antiquity of Man," by Provost Goodwin, of the University of Pennsylvania, is a discussion of the questions raised by Sir Charles Lyell's late work on their Biblical and theological bearings. "Paul's Allegorical Use of the Mosaic Narrative," by Dr. Howard Crosby, is a plea for the mystical significance of much of the Old Testament Scriptures, within due boundaries. "Theories of the Inspiration of the Scriptures" is mainly dedicated to an explanation the views on that vexed question expounded in the writings of Mr. Eleazar Lord. "The Political Principles of the Old Testament Prophets," translated from Prof. Hupfeld, and Prof. Porter's critical estimate of "The Principles of Morell's Philosophy," complete the list of original papers. The brief criticisms on books and the literary intelligence display the usual care devoted to their preparations.

—*The Congregational Quarterly*, No. 22, (Boston Congregational Library Association,) is, as its name denotes, dedicated to the interests of the Congregational Union of Churches, whose peculiar discipline and organization it ably supports. The number before us is rich in historical and biographical matter, valuable as contributions to the denominational record, as well as to the general ecclesiastical history of the country.

—*The North British Review*, No. XXIX., (New-York: Leonard, Scott & Co.,) is one of the series of reprints of the English quarterlies, and not the least valuable of the number. The general tone of the articles in the "North British," is as high as that of any periodical writing of the day. In the present number two papers are well worth attention. "Thackeray," is generally attributed to Dr. John Brown, author of "Rab and his Friends," "Horæ Subsecivæ," &c. It is by far the nearest approach to a satisfactory account of the great novelist yet given to the world, and is evidently the production of a writer to whom the subject is dear. The particulars it gives are mostly original, and are evidently derived from personal intercourse with the man, and a living study of his writings. "Bebleomain," founded on S. H. Barton's foolish "Book-Hunter," is full of literary interest and information of the choicest kind, including Coleridge's original notes on Southey's Epic, "Joan of Arc," &c. The other papers are equally able and important.

NEW BOOKS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF UNIVERSAL PROGRESS: A series of Discussions. By Herbert Spencer, Author of "The Principles of Psychology," "Social Status," &c. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Spencer occupies at this time a position entirely unique and exceptional among philosophical thinkers—not only of England, but also of the people of English speech in the New World. A marked want of comprehensiveness and breadth of thought has been always alleged by continental writers as characteristic of English inquirers into the mysteries of nature. Each man has worked in the sphere of his selection, polishing some corner-stone of the Temple of Science, but unable or scarcely seeking to realize the grand ideas that dominate and define the all-embracing relations of the structure itself. This exclusive devotion to limited practical views, and actual shrinking from the generalizations that more brilliant geniuses might draw from them is deplored by some writers, as Dr. Whewell and others who have pointed out the positive benefits of theory and hypothesis, even if not the truth itself, yet as an arrangement and coördination of ascertained facts, lending support to each other, and leading, when studied in this light, to results that isolated observation could never attain. Mr. Spencer, however, alone among his countrymen, belongs the distinction of aiming to grasp in one grand symmetrical arrangement the two worlds of Matter and Spirit. He proposes no less a task than to unfold a complete philosophy of nature, physical, organic, mental and social, such as science now, for the first time, made possible—such as, if successfully executed, will constitute a momentous step in the progress of thought.

The vastness of this programme might well excite suspicion that no single mind was capable of wielding a mastery over the conditions necessary to insure its satisfactory performance; but the author seems, like Lord Bacon, to have early taken all knowledge to be his province, and even in the volume of essays before us shows an acquaintance almost encyclopedic with an unusual variety and range of topics. The grandeur of his great design has led to a proposal for its publication in a serial form, that should gradually bring before the public the five works, each a distinct treatise, though closely connected in plan, necessary to unfold the entire scheme of nature and humanity. The subscribers whose names have been contributed in support of this project are the men most eminent in their respective walks of literature and science, in France and England, and afford a satisfactory proof of the confidence reposed in Mr. Spencer's fitness for his self-allotted task, by the foremost minds of the age. In the United States he has many earnest followers, conspicuous among whom is the editor of the present volume, to whose clear and interesting introductory notice of the scope and objects of the "New System of Philosophy," those who seek for an exposition of it must be referred. Mr. Spencer's works, under the sanction of a *few* energetic disciples, already address a wider public in the United States than they can claim at home, and so much greater is the prevalence of a taste for scientific speculation in this country than in England, that we should not be surprised if he finds *here* the chief seat of his popularity and support. The works contemplated in Mr. Spencer's plans are: 1. "First Principles;" 2. "Principles of Biology, or the Science of Life;" 3. "Principles of Psychology;" 4. "Principles of Sociology;" 5. "Principles of Morality." To various branches of these divisions the subject matter of the system, the essays contained in the present volume all bear a relation, more or less definite. They were mostly contributed to the different English Quarterly Reviews, and probably present fuller discussions of particular subjects than will be compatible with the scheme of Mr. Spencer's systematic undertaking. They owe their present arrangement to the care of Dr. E. L. Youmans, the editor, and will doubtless find readers among many who would be deterred by the scientific arrangement of a symmetrical work. The first essay, "Progress, its Law and Cause," is a key to the full interpretation of the other papers, and shows how they may be viewed in harmony, as parts of a connected and comprehensive argument. The watchword of the New System of Philosophy is "Progress." In the words of the author, "Whether it be in the development of the earth, in the development of life upon its surface, in the development of society, of government, of manufactures, of commerce, of language, literature, science, art—this same evolution of the simple into the complex, through successive differentiations, holds throughout. From the earliest traceable cosmical changes down to the latest results of civilization, we shall find the transformation of the homogenous into the heterogenous, is that in which Progress essentially consists."

The subjects considered in the light of this principle in the present volume range from grave to gay, from the profoundest scientific views of "The Nebular Hypothesis," "The Genesis of Science," "The Emotions and the Will," &c., to speculations of a lighter and more generally inviting nature, on "Manners and Fashion," "Use and Beauty." "The Physiology of Laughter," "The Origin and Functions of Music," &c. Whatever the subject, Mr. Spencer brings to its consideration a fullness of knowledge and a general largeness of treatment, significant of the mental qualities, that have won for him, while yet in the prime of life, a position more generally awarded by posthumous renown than conferred by cotemporaries high among the workers who aspire to "read the riddle of the world and all the wonders that shall be." We have said enough, we trust, to attract our intelligent readers to the volume, and can safely insure them against disappointment in its contents.

HINTS TO RIFLEMEN. By W. S. Cleveland. With numerous engravings. 12mo. New-York. D. Appleton & Co.

This little work deserves, equally with Sir Emerson Tennant's late book, to be entitled "The Story of the Guns," devoted as it is to a comparative view of the respective merits of the various kinds of rifled firearms that the inventive genius of Americans has brought forward under the high-pressure stimulus of our military situation. The author has submitted these death-dealing weapons to the test of actual experiment; and by an accurate description of each, with statements of their capacity carefully prepared, he enables the non-military man to satisfy himself as to the distinctive merits and peculiarities of each invention, and to select for himself the arm best adapted for the intended purpose, whether of peace or war. The rifle is peculiarly an American weapon, and in the hands of the Western pioneer hunters and warriors won its great triumphs and first became famous. Its adoption by the English Volunteer Corps as the basis of their organization has given it a prominence, for the moment abroad, greater than it possesses at home, where the improvements in heavy ordnance have excited superior interest. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cleveland's book will recall public attention to this "queen of weapons," and encourage its general use among those who are impressed with the importance of making themselves familiar with the use of fire-arms, but who have hitherto been at a loss how to discriminate between the claims and pretensions of rival inventions.

Mr. John Allan's Library.—The sale of this remarkable collection will commence on Monday the 2d of May next, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., in Broadway, and will most likely occupy the whole of the evenings of that and the succeeding week, as, in addition to the books, the catalogue includes the collection of engravings, autographs, mineral specimens, snuff boxes, old silver plate, china, paintings, and miscellaneous curiosities difficult to reduce to any special arrangement. All who knew the late Mr. Allan must regret the breaking up of this, one of the last remaining vestiges of old New-York, and will dwell with pleasure on the remembrance of the snug and cosy little house in Vandewater-street, a true Knickerbocker abode, crammed to overflowing with all sorts of literary and graphic treasures, now about to be ruthlessly dispersed by the fiat of the auctioneer. The owner, too, was worthy of, and in keeping with, the collection for more than sixty years, before the commencement of the present century, his slight, active form, and shrewd, intelligent face, that seemed to bid defiance to the ravages of time, was never absent when choice articles that attracted his taste were to be procured; hardly a day, indeed, passed in all that period, in which he did not "pick up" some rare coin, some brilliant old etching to insert in his illustrated volumes, some curiosity, artistic or literary, recommended to him by associations connected with his native or adopted country. There was no pretence of *connoisseurship* about Mr. Allan; he was, indeed, the first to joke upon his own pursuits, but they were genuine and unaffected. The pastime and employment of a long life, his books were the continual solace and delight of his lengthening years, and to the last his affection for them continued unabated. The result of the sale will no doubt prove that his tastes were far from singular, and that fellow amateurs exist in sufficient numbers to cause the most lively competition for the objects of his enduring affection.

A Small Fire.—Quite an excitement was caused yesterday noon, by an alarm of fire proceeding from Public School No. 19, corner of South Second and Tenth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Many imagined that the children would be much injured in escaping, if lives were not lost; but, as the pupils had just been dismissed at noon, no panic was created. A defect in one of the heaters was the cause of the fire, which was extinguished with merely nominal damage.

A Soldier's Home—The Money from the Fair—What Shall be Done With It.

We print the following letters from correspondents on a topic of interest to the army- and especially its disabled members, as well as to the people generally.

AFTER THE WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems proper to call the public attention again, as has already been done in your columns, I believe, to the provision which it will be necessary to make, at the close of the war, for officers and men of our forces permanently disabled by wounds or disease.

This matter is one which requires no extended argument or appeal, and may be left to the right sense of the community.

The difficulty is, and will be, however, that every day's delay in the initiation of some plan to further the object, diminishes, in all probability, the sum which might be collected as a beginning.

The great liberality of our people, in all sections of the country, toward the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, and other agencies for securing the present well being of our defenders—a liberality I would be the last to check in any way—might, it seems to me, be judiciously discounted, as it were, and a percentage reserved from the immense receipts of fairs, &c., for future use.

Many a man would gladly have his present comfort somewhat diminished, if necessary, in order to secure a more permanent relief.

We all know, of course, that the Government will do something; but the same considerations which make necessary or expedient present contributions to agencies outside of Government supplies for the relief of men actually in the field, will apply with greater force to the future condition of men who will have been contributors of their health and strength to secure a final triumph which they may be too broken to enjoy.

I have heard of strong expressions of opinion of officers of much experience in regard to this matter, in view of the present so-called "Sanitary Fairs."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 6, 1864. E.

A FIFTH-AVENUE VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the contributors to the Metropolitan Fair, and as one who has been constantly in the army since before the first battle of Bull Run, I ask your attention, as well as that of the public, to the question as to what shall be done with the proceeds of the Metropolitan Fair.

You know, Mr. Editor, and the people ought by this time to know, that the Government does take the best kind of care of its soldiers in the field, as well as those who are in the hospital. The recent *official* statements which have been published in the TIMES as to this care of the soldier by the Government, will not cannot be disproved or gainsayed. Hence I ask. What will be done with the *three or four millions of dollars* which has been contributed by the recent fairs in the several cities?

First, let me state a fact or two:

1. There have been already *one hundred thousand men discharged* by reason of disability from the army—men who are used up—who have lost their health, their limbs, their all, in defending *our* homes and our property.

2. Such is the pressure on the department at Washington, and such the irregularity of the necessary papers to secure back pay and a pension of eight dollars a month, that frequently the soldier is obliged to wait *a year* before he gets this pittance. What becomes of him and his family meantime—his health gone, his limbs gone, his capacity for earning a livelihood gone? Who takes care of this discharged soldier? The Government does not, because he is no longer in their service. His friends generally have others depending upon them for support.

3. This large class of worthy, brave, sick and wounded men are left *utterly destitute*, and their families reduced, in some instances that I *know of*, to the fearful alternative of starving or earning their bread in dishonor on the streets, while the soldiers still in the service are *abundantly* and *generously* provided for by the Government.

4. I ask, Mr. Editor, if the suggestion to take these funds and put them in the hands of trustees to build a *Soldiers' Home* for such of our soldiers as are entirely destitute—I ask if this suggestion does not come with great force? The Sanitary Commission can thus materially aid the country and aid the Government; but to take a million and give it to those who are already abundantly provided for, and turn a deaf ear to those who have earned it, and who are driven to crime and prostitution for want of it, seems a strange misappliance of the money.

We are sure the *people*, who have so generously contributed these millions for the benefit of our soldiers, would rather the money would thus be expended where it is most needed. Yours,

FIFTH-AVENUE.

ANOTHER OPINION.

After the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will use your influence to have a part of the funds set aside from the collections at the fair for the purchase of a good farm in some temperate part of this State, away from large cities, on which may be erected a permanent hospital or retreat for our disabled soldiers, and another building for their children, or orphan children of soldiers. A quarter of a million, judiciously managed, would buy the farm and erect both the buildings. The institution could probably be made self-supporting in a great measure.

It would be a gratifying reminder of the generosity of our people at this trying time. Respectfully, J.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW—OPINION OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed for a few days past frequent articles urging the people to contribute their "mites" toward the founding of a "Soldiers' Home" for the relief of men disabled in the war for the Union. Also, that the money obtained by the Sanitary Fair be appropriated to this purpose.

As I lost a leg in the battle of Chancellorsville, and am considerably disabled in consequence of it, I, of course, feel interested in this proposition. I suppose it may be hardly the right thing for a man who may be compelled from necessity to receive assistance from his fellow-citizens, to object to the form in which that assistance may be proffered; yet I feel impelled to say a word in regard to this matter of a Soldiers' Home. I believe there are strong objections to it which only need a statement to be appreciated.

It is repugnant to all the ideas of the American soldier. Though we claim to fight as well as the veterans of Europe, yet soldiering is not the profession of our lives, as it is with them. We left our homes and occupations, not because we loved to fight, but because our country needed us for the time being. When our country needs us no longer, whether because of wounds received in the service or the suppression of the rebellion, we want to return to our homes, and, as far as possible, to our occupations.

I know it is the universal desire of disabled soldiers to get their discharge upon the healing of their wounds, unless they are entirely helpless. Hospital life is one of the most irksome of lives to a well man, and this because it is an idle and useless one. Life in a Soldiers' Home would amount to nearly the same thing.

Another stronger objection is, that it would be a cause of unmitigated evil to the inmates of such an institution. It has been the experience of every country that such institutions are the seed-beds of vice to those who fill them. The Chelsea Soldiers' Home, England, is quoted as an example in favor of them. There is proof of my assertion in the inner workings of this same Chelsea institution. It cannot be otherwise, where a large body of idle men are congregated together. All the restraint in the world would not prevent such a result.

I can think readily of other objections, but will let them pass. I candidly believe, from what I know of soldiers, such an institution would be productive of more evil than good.

There are much better ways to aid the disabled soldier. Very few are so disabled as to be perfectly helpless. Give us work such as we can do, and pay us for what we *can* do. Let the money raised for a Home be added to the small pension which the Government gives, and this, with his earnings, will support him. In this way he can live at home, among friends, have an honest livelihood, be free from the bad example of evil companions, and feel the sweet consciousness that he is a free man, and not a public pauper.

A DISABLED SOLDIER.

The City Tax Levy and the Board of Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your issue of Thursday, under the head of "THE TAX LEVY AND PROPOSED REDUCTION," conveys the idea that by some "mistakes" originating with the predecessors of our present excellent City Comptroller, there has annually been a large sum of money raised by tax in this City for the use of the Board of Education in excess of the amount actually needed for their expenses, and some one appears to think he has discovered that a similar mistake is likely to be made this year.

According to the Comptroller's official reports, the amounts annually appropriated by the Common Council and provided for the expenditures of the Board of Education during the last four years, have been as follows:

Year.	Am'nt call'd for and appropriated.	PAYMENT, HOW PROVIDED FOR.		
		By school money received from the State.	By the Tax Levy.	Total.
1859	$1,246,000	$207,332 95	$1,038,667 05	$1,246,000
1860	1,278,781	208,008 62	1,070,772 38	1,278,781
1861	1,300,000	212,768 99	1,087,231 01	1,300,000
1862	1,358,435	245,080 34	1,113,354 66	1,358,435
1863	1,450,000	250,616 99	1,199,383 01	1,450,000
1864	1,787,000	Est..256,000 00	Est..1,531,000 00	1,787,000

There has been no such "mistake" made as alleged, and no money raised for the use of the Board of Education has ever been applied to any other purpose.

The Board of Education have made their estimates for 1864, and the Comptroller has included the amount in his City Budget as it is necessary for the Common Council to appropriate the money before it can be drawn from the City Treasury. So much of the amount as is not received from the State will, according to previous usage, be raised by tax this year, as authorized and required by existing laws.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary.

THE CEREMONIES TO-DAY—MONUMENT CORNER-STONE.

Some time since a committee was organized, composed of members of the Century Club, the object of which was to raise a fund to erect a statue to the memory of SHAKESPEARE in the Central Park.

Mr. EDWARD EVERETT was invited by the committee to deliver an oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone, but, in consequence of the short time allowed for preparation, Mr. EVERETT declined the honor in a kindly letter to the Chairman of the committee. The matter was then taken up by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH and Mr. HACKETT, and a committee formed, consisting of those two gentlemen and Mr. WHEATLEY, to determine upon the arrangements for a Tercentenary celebration. Mr. FORREST was invited to join the committee, but declined. Applications were made to the various theatres for assistance to carry out the object. Mr. WHEATLEY, of Niblo's, at once generously consented to give his theatre, and, in conjunction with Mr. HACKETT in "Henry IV.," devote this (Saturday) evening to the purpose of the fund. Messrs. JACKSON and STUART, of the Winter Garden, gave similar consent, and also devote the entire proceeds of this evening; Mr. BOOTH has volunteered and appears here as *Romeo*, and Miss AVONIA JONES also volunteering, appears as *Juliet*. Mr. BARNUM also gives the entire proceeds of this evening, and presents strong attractions at his popular resort. Mr. WALLACK having promised his theatre for the night of the celebration, has given in lieu of the same his check for $1,000.

This morning the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the proposed monument, which is to be erected in Central Park, will take place.

Mr. GREEN, on the part of the Central Park Commissioners, has given a plot near the centre of the Park. The corner-stone will be laid by Mr. HACKETT, and addresses will be delivered by Mr. HACKETT and Hon. James T. BRADY. The ceremonies will, undoubtedly, be very interesting. No design has yet been determined upon for the monument, which will, it is said, be left to the genius of Miss HOSMER.

The celebration will be regarded with great interest in Europe, Mr. HACKETT having been in correspondence with Lord CARLISLE and other members of the English Committee.

Presentation to Gen. Hancock.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, whose wound, received at Gettysburgh, has not yet healed, has been presented by his friends of this City with a beautiful carriage and harness. From the following correspondence it will be seen the General is about taking the field:

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Second Army Corps, U. S. A.:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the wishes of some of your friends here, we have selected a carriage which we hope will prevent your wound from being unnecessarily irritated while on the march. It is forwarded with harness and blanket to-day to you at Brandywine Station, by Adams' Express, who refuse to accept any compensation.

Hoping that you will accept this slight token of that deep interest which all feel in you here, and at the same time our best wishes for your success in the campaign about to open, we remain, yours sincerely,

DANIEL DEVLIN,
STEPHEN HYATT,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

REPLY OF GEN. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 14, 1864.

To Messrs. Daniel Devlin, Stephen Hyatt and Theodore Roosevelt:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 4, informing me that, as a committee of my friends in the City of New-York, you had presented me with a landau, together with harness, blankets, &c., in order that on the march in the ensuing campaign, I might not unnecessarily irritate my wound.

Unexpected as was the gift, I was not surprised, having received so much consideration from you and other gentlemen of New-York during my late visit there, endeavoring with your and their aid to add to the strength of the Second Army Corps, and witnessed on so many other occasions your liberality to the soldiers in the field.

I should have preferred a less elegant and costly gift. I shall, no doubt, find occasions when it will afford me much relief, and I trust that its comforts will not cause me to use it in the field after I have recovered. The troops will pardon one who is wounded for indulging, when necessary, in so much comfort, if it does not interfere with duty. At other times, amid such scenes, the indulgence might seem to them inappropriate.

I beg you to present my thanks to the gentlemen whom you represent, for their attention. I am indebted also to the gentlemen of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, for their liberality in transporting your gift to me free of charge.

Trusting that in the coming campaign Providence may crown our efforts with success, and that you may soon be enabled to visit me in the field after a great victory, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WIN'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

Enlistments in the Navy.

Recruits for the navy are being enlisted so rapidly by the County Volunteer Committee that the recruiting ship *North Carolina* is now overcrowded, the enlistments being in a larger proportion than the Navy Department have been able to put in immediate service. A few days since Supervisor BLUNT, Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, sent the following letter to Secretary WELLES on this subject:

COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR: The County Volunteer Committee are enlisting a very large number of recruits for the navy, and the number is daily increasing.

We understand that in consequence of the large number enlisting, that, in a few days, the receiving ship *North Carolina*, now at this port, will not afford sufficient accommodation.

We would respectfully suggest that an additional vessel (square-rigged) be ordered to this port as receiving ship, and that it be specially set apart for the accommodation of the boys and half-grown men enlisted, with a sufficient number of boatswains to act as instructors to teach them the rudiments of seamanship, such as knotting and splicing ropes, strapping blocks, tending loosings and setting sails, and other matters relating to the business of seamanship. This suggestion is made from a desire on the part of the County Volunteer Committee that they may not only assist the navy by manning it, but also by insuring that all enlisted shall be put in a way of immediately becoming of service.

By this plan a boy in a few weeks would learn many things which it would take a much longer time to learn than when on actual service.

We are satisfied that New-York can and will furnish all the seamen required, if proper facilities are afforded; and doubting not you desire to aid us in our work, we take the liberty of making this suggestion. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, &c.,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

To which the Secretary has made the following response, from which it will be inferred that Mr. WELLES is fully alive to the interests of his department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst.

The department has directed the *Niagara* and *Brooklyn* to anchor off the Battery to receive enlisted men, and other vessels waiting for crews will receive similar orders, so that the *North Carolina* is not likely to be overcrowded for any length of time.

It is designed to have the frigate *Sabine* prepared to receive apprentice boys for training, but at present every available person who enters the naval service must be detailed for the vessels waiting crews.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman County Volunteer Committee, New-York.

Award of Government Contracts.

Government contracts have been awarded for 400 bbls. extra mess Beef, at $18 93; 350 do. at $19; 275 do. at $19 50; 1,000 do. at $20; 6,135 do. at $20; 795 do. at $18 75; 690 do. at $18 40; $1,000 do. at $18 35: 113 do. at $18; 127 do. at $17 50; 911 do. at $17 50, and 750 bbls. mess at $19 48. 100,000 lbs. Bacon, in bulk, $13 81; 50,000 do. $13 65; 50,000 do. $13 80; 40,000 do. $13 89. 2,500 bbls. white Corn Meal, kiln dried, at $6 90. 60,000 lbs. Beans at $4 40, and 120,000 lbs. at $4 60. 4,000 gallons Molasses Syrup in bbls., at 90c., and 13,500 do. in half bbls., at 95c. 200,000 lbs. Rangoon Rice, at $9 98 ₧ 100 lbs. 100,000 lbs. of Soap, at 10¼c.; 100,000 do. 10⅜c.; at 100,000 lbs. at 10.85c. 20,000 lbs. Sumatra Pepper, ground and put up in 4 oz. papers and in 25 lb. boxes, at $49 98 ₧ 100 lbs., and 20,000 lbs. do., do., at 50c. ₧ lb. 250 half chests Oolong Teas, at $1 16; 4,500 lbs. do. at $1 20; 337½ chests do. at $1 28; 485½ chests Souchongs, at $1 05; 154 do. Japan at $1 18, and 200 do., do., at $1 20. 10,000 gallons whisky Vinegar, at 21¾c., and 10,000 do. cider do. at 21¼c. 25,000 lbs. Candles, sixes, at 25¼c.; 25,000 do. at 26¾c., and 100,000 do. half sixes and half twelves, at 24.40c. 125,000 lbs. Hominy, at $3 95.

For Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

The Twelfth Regiment are about to give a ball for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York soldiers, on Monday evening, April 25, at the Academy of Music. Tickets, $5. Irving Hall has been engaged for the supper-room, and the two buildings will be connected together by a spacious bridge over Fourteenth-street. The class of sufferers for whose benefit this entertainment is to be given, are peculiarly deserving of the charity of the public. As all the expenses are fully provided before, every ticket purchased now will be a direct donation to an excellent object, and at the same time will enable the purchaser to participate in one of the finest entertainments ever given in the City. Major-Gen. DIX, Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City, are among the names of the distinguished men who form the associate committee engaged with the regiment in this enterprise. Now that the fair has provided for the soldiers in the field, should we not turn to the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant men who have perished in the service of their country? Tickets may be had at the principal hotels, at BREWSINGS, and other music stores, at both of Mr. DELMONICO's restaurants, as well as of the officers of the regiment. Any donations sent to the Treasurer, Col. WARD, No. 54 Wall-street, will be promptly acknowledged.

The Sub-Treasury Forgeries.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER was continued yesterday afternoon.

F. C. Leblond, sworn for the defence—Am a member of Congress, and one of the Investigating Committee; we investigated the Hunter matter; it was not recommended to charge it upon any one.

Joseph E. Paine, sworn.—Am accountant for A. Low & Brothers since 1837; have seen a great variety of handwriting; have studied handwriting; have seen Mr. Hunter write; have never seen any of his checks; have seen photographs of them. [Hunter's checks shown witness.] Never have seen any of these. [Forged checks shown witness.]

Q.—Do you know who wrote these checks? A.—I do not; I do not believe Hunter wrote them; my reasons are that the letters are mended in several instances; it appears constrained. Witness pointed out the mending in the forged checks.

Q.—If we will produce photographs, will you pick out the photograph of the forged checks? A.—I can. Witness was then shown photographs of Hunter's signatures, mingled with the forged ones, and he instantly pointed them out. The mending in the forged checks were apparent to all in the room. [Mr. Cisco's signature shown witness] I wrote that name.

Cross-examined—I first traced Mr. Cisco's signature in pencil; I never saw Mr. Hunter write until after this matter was under investigation.

Mr. Gerard moved to strike out all the evidence of this witness.

The Court decided to admit the evidence.

Wm. A. Falls, sworn—Have been paying-teller for many years; am in the Corn Exchange Bank; have seen many of Hunter's checks. [Forged checks shown.] To the best of my judgment they are not Hunter's; I picked them out as forgeries when I first saw them at the Collector's office; I don't think I should have paid these checks.

H. W. Barney, sworn—Am in the Custom-house; am a cashier there; know Hunter's handwriting well; in my opinion these two checks are not in Mr. Hunter's handwriting.

Mr. Seymour, sworn—Have been a bank teller, and am now assistant cashier in the Custom-house; know Hunter's writing; these checks are, in my opinion, forgeries.

Adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ANN-STREET—DAMAGE OVER $30,000.—Soon after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer STRONG, of the Second Police Precinct, discovered flames issuing from the machine-shop of WM. MCKENZIE, situated in the rear of No. 45 Ann-street, between Nassau and William streets. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the building, stock and fixtures, were entirely destroyed in a short time. Mr. MCKENZIE estimates his loss at over $15,000. Unfortunately for him, he was entirely uninsured. Mr. WM. FULLER was the owner of the building. His loss is about $5,000; fully insured in City companies. The fire extended through to Beekman-street. The drug-store of Messrs. H. C. & W. FULLER, situated at No. 13 on the latter street, was very badly damaged by water. Their loss will probably amount to between $8,000 and $10,000; fully insured. The wholesale drug-store of Mr. EDWARD H. TEUX, No. 15 Beekman-street, took fire several times, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The damage to their stock is several thousand dollars, principally by water. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. Marshal BAKER is making an investigation.

WARD SCHOOL EIGHTEEN—SOIREE MUSICALE.—The entertainment given by the female department of this school, on Thursday evening last, was one of the very best of the kind yet given in this City; and to Miss A. A. RUTHERFORD, Principal, and all her assistant teachers, a great deal of praise is due. The tableaux were very fine and effective, and the children takeing the various parts evinced a degree of training rarely attainable in our ward schools. The solos by several young ladies were finely executed and called forth continued applause, while the choruses, rendered by nearly one hundred voices, were given in a style which reflected great credit upon their instructress, Miss O'DONELL. The school-room was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to procure admittance. The Sanitary Commission received from this ward upwards of $1,000. Among the guests present were members of the Sanitary Commission and of the Board of Education. The army was represented by the single star and officers of lesser note.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—RICHARD A. READING, residing at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against WM. H. JONES, whom he charges with attempting to pick his pocket of the sum of $269 65. Mr. READING was in the act of getting on a car at the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The rear platform was much crowded, and Mr. READING felt a sudden pull at his pocketbook. He acted instantly, and the result was the prompt withdrawal of JONES' right hand, and the fall of the pocketbook on the platform. JONES then jumped from the car and ran down the avenue, closely followed by READING. The latter lustily shouted "Stop thief," and, after an exciting chase of several blocks, a policeman was found, who took the offender into custody. He was committed for examination.

A SOLDIER ROBBED OF $100.—A soldier named WM. TRAVIS, belonging to the Sixth United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, while on a short furlough in this City, called into a saloon at the corner of West and West Twelfth streets, where he took a drink with some friends. In payment therefor he tendered a $100 Treasury note. The barkeeper not being able to change it, JAMES LEDDY, who was present, promptly volunteered to get change for TRAVIS. After he had gained possession of the note he at once passed it to a confederate who was in the room, and the two made their escape from the apartment. TRAVIS subsequently made his loss known to Capt. HEDDEN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and that official, yesterday afternoon, effected the arrest of LEDDY. He was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after a preliminary examination, he was committed in default of $500 bail.

A WOMAN SWINDLED BY A GERMAN.—WM. MEYER, a German, was taken into custody by Officer LONG, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the charge of defrauding ELIZABETH KRUCK, of No. 88 Elizabeth-street, of the sum of $530 in Treasury notes. It is alleged that the prisoner obtained the money from ELIZABETH on the pretence of changing it for her into gold. At the same time he placed in her possession as collateral security a bank book purporting that he had $812 on deposit, in a German Savings Bank of this City. The prisoner did not return the money pursuant to agreement, and when ELIZABETH made inquiries at the Bank she found that he had only $10 in that institution.

There is also another charge against MEYER, made by AMELIA SCHMITMANN, of No. 33 Bowery. The latter alleges that the prisoner stole from her a gold watch and $250 in money. Justice SHOUDLEY committed the prisoner to answer on both complaints.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. Wm. T. Poynton.—The defendant in this case having pleaded guilty to an indictment for uttering counterfeit postal currency, was this morning called up for sentence. His counsel read affidavits of good character, and appealed to the leniency of the court. Mr. Beale, of the Prison Association, also applied to the court in behalf of the prisoner, and the court was strongly urged to allow the prisoner to be discharged that he might enter the navy.

The court declined to do that, but postponed sentencing him, that application might be made in his behalf to the President.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

John Moore vs. the New-York Consolidated Stage Company.—This was an action commenced for the purpose of recovering damages occasioned to the plaintiff by his being run over by one of the defendant's stages in Whitehall-street, on the 19th of December, 1862, causing a fracture of his left leg, in two places, just above the ankle joint. The evidence showed that he was a laboring man, and on that day had been at work in Bridge-street, and at about six o'clock in the afternoon started for his home in Brooklyn. While on his way, he undertook to cross the street, and was, while in the act of crossing, run over by one of the defendant's stages. He claimed $5,000 damages. After a severely litigated trial, the jury returned the following verdict:

"We find a verdict for the defendant; but, in consideration of the pain and suffering which the plaintiff has endured, we recommend the defendant to pay the sum of $200."

The court, considering this a verdict for the defendant, directed a judgment accordingly.

Walton, Shearman and Redfield counsel for the plaintiff; George R. Thompson and Charles Loomis for defendant.

Practice—Summons to Conform to Complaint.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Guiseppi Ippolito vs. Max Maretzek.—This was an action to recover $3,500 for services as a singer and for money loaned. Part of the amount claimed was for a half-interest in a benefit which defendant agreed to give plaintiff, but did not. The summons was for money demand on contract, and this motion was made to compel plaintiff to make his complaint conform to his summons, or to strike a part of it out as redundant.

BRADY, J.—The allegation of the indebtedness to the plaintiff in the sum of $400 is not the amount of a provision in that sum. The violation of the contract complained of is the failure of the defendant in permitting the plaintiff to have and enjoy a half benefit at which the plaintiff would have realized the sum named. That is a statement of the plaintiff's estimate of his damage. The action is one, therefore, in which the plaintiff could not obtain judgment on his whole claim without application to the court.

The plaintiff may nevertheless amend the summons, and as the objection taken covers only a part of the claim, motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Henry H. Morange for plaintiff; Edwin James for defendant.

Important to Tax-Payers—A Lease from the City for One Hundred Years Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Marvin.

Sarah C. Hatch et al. vs. Robert S. Livingston.—This was an action to set aside a conveyance from the City to the defendant, the title being retained by purchase at a tax sale, for one hundred years.

The plaintiff claimed that the proceedings were irregular, and that the notice of redemption was not served on the person last assessed as owner of the land; and that every step pointed out by the statute must be strictly followed to deprive an owner of his land under a sale for taxes, even though properly assessed.

Judgment for plaintiff, that the deed be set aside and declared void.

Roswell D. Hatch for plaintiff; J. Nelson Luckey and Judge Beebe for defendants.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the week; they contain nothing of interest to the public: W. Calhoun, W. Mott, Margaret Thompson, Benjamin Gurnee, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Hall, Catharine Halleran, Henrietta Cropsey, L. D. Cromwell.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 22, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Reg	113	500 Mariposa M. Co.	36½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	113	700 do	37
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s R.	105⅛	100 do	37⅛
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C	110¾	300 Quicksilv. Min.	70
25,000 do	110⅞	100 do	69¾
3,200 do Small	110	300 do	69½
20,000 do	111	500 Erie R.	113½
4,000 U. S. 5s, '65.C.	161	100 do	113⅝
8,000 do	160	500 do	113⅝
5,000 Trs. Notes 7 3-10 ₧ c..Oct. & Ap.	111¾	400 do	113¾
3,500 do	111½	100 do s10	113⅝
8,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	97⅞	350 Erie R. Pr.	108
30,000 do	98	200 Hudson R.	131
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.	49	100 do c	130½
12,000 Mo. State 6s	69⅛	1500 Harlem R.	210
1,000 Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	76	100 Reading R.	139
5,000 In. War Loan	98	200 do	138¾
20,000 Ohio & Miss C.	54	700 do	138½
80,000 do	55	1300 do	138
20,000 do	55½	1000 do b10	139
50,000 do b5	55⅝	350 Mich. Cen. R.	140
20,000 do	55½	350 M. So. & N. I. R.	89
10,000 do b10	55⅝	400 do	89¼
10,000 do b10	56	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	132
1,000 Erie 3d M.	118½	100 Ill. C. R. Scp. b10	129¾
10,000 do	118	150 do	128¼
4,000 Har. R. 2d M.	101	2200 do	128
1,000 Ch. B. & Q. 8s 1st M	127	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	114½
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	115	600 do	114¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	117	500 do	114
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	92	200 do	113⅞
1,400 C. & N. W. S. F. B	108	100 do	113¾
1,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex	105	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	123
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90½	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	148
1,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M	107½	400 do	149
5,500 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	108	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	113⅝
1,000 do	108⅛	300 do c	114
2,000 M. & Mo. L. G.	68	100 do	114½
35,000 Amer. Gold	173¾	300 do	114
10,000 do	173⅞	50 Ch. B. & Quin.	137½
2,000 do	173⅝	100 M. & P. du C. R. b10	70
6 Shoe & Leather B'k	106	50 do	68⅛
100 Canton Co.	48	300 do c	68
50 do	49	100 do	69
200 do	50	200 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	70
90 Del. & H. C. Co.	223	100 do	69¾
50 Cen. Coal	70	1000 P., F. W. & C.	113⅝
700 Cum. Coal Prf.	72	200 do	113¾
100 do s30	71	150 do	114
380 do	71½	100 Alt. & T. H.	68
50 Penn. Coal Co.	209	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	82
30 do	210	550 Chi. & N. W. R.	55
100 International Coal	90	250 Chi. & N. W. Prf.	80
100 Copake Iron M.	13	50 Chi. & Alton R.	89
100 Bucks Co. Lead. C.	1¾	18 Chic. & A. Pref.	97
1000 do	1⅞	100 do	95
200 Am. Coal Co.	95	700 Mar. & Cin. 2d P.	50
650 N. Y. Cen.	135	25 Han. & St. J. Pre.	63
300 do	134¾	100 do	62
		100 do c	61

SECOND BOARD.

$101,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C	111	300 Hud. R. R.	132
12,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Ap.	111⅞	100 do	133
6,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c.	98⅛	100 do b5	133⅛
60,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	55⅝	150 do	134
10,000 do	55¾	100 do b5	134
10,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	117	1100 Harlem R.	220
10,000 Mich. Cn. 8s Skg. F. Bds.	128	100 Reading R.	139
20,000 do	127	200 do	138⅛
1,000 Am. Gold	174	100 Mich. Cen. R.	141
10,000 do	174⅛	200 do	142
200 Canton Co.	50	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	90
200 Cum. Coal Prf.	71	500 do	90½
400 do	70	500 Cleve. & Pitts R.	115
200 Quicksil. M. Co.	69	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	124
100 Pacific M. S. S. C.	223	100 do	125
100 Chic. & N. W.	56	1000 Cleve. & Tol. R.	157
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	134½	1200 do	156
200 do	134⅝	600 do	155
600 Erie R.	114⅝	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	114½
100 do b30	115⅞	50 do	114¼
500 do	114⅛	300 do	114
100 do	114⅛	300 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	139
100 do	114	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	72
50 Erie R. Pr.	108	500 Ill. C. R. S.	129
100 do	107⅛	400 do	128¾
200 Tol. & Wab. Pr.	86	300 do	128⅞
100 Al. & T. H. Pr.	84	200 do b3	129
		500 M. S. & N. I. R.	134

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Central	133⅞	300 Chic. & R. I. R. c	114⅛
100 Erie R. c	113¼	200 do	114¾
200 do	113¾	500 do	115
100 do s3	113⅝	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	113¼
200 do	113⅞	100 do c	113⅛
1200 do	114	200 do	113⅛
500 do b3	114	100 do c	113¾
100 Hud. R. R.	132	400 Tol. & Wab. c	70
100 do b3	132½	500 do	70
200 do	132½	500 do b3	71
500 Reading R. c	138⅛	10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	54⅛
300 do	139	200 Cumb. Coal Co.	70
1200 do	139⅛	100 do b3	70
100 M. S. & N. I. R s3	89	100 do c	69¾
400 do	89	50 Quick. M. Co. c	68⅛
500 Cle. & Tol. R.	156	800 do	69
200 do	156¼	50 do b10	70
100 do c	156	100 Mariposa Min. Co.	37¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. c	128⅛	100 do	38⅛
400 do	128¾	100 Cen. Coal Co.	70
200 do s3	128¼	100 Gold M. Co, Colr'do.	5
100 do	128⅞	200 do	5⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts.	115	400 Cop'k Iron M.	12⅛
200 do	114¾	100 Bucks Co. Lead. c	1¾
1000 do	114½	100 do	1⅞
400 do c	114⅛	500 do	2
500 do c	114¼	10,000 Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	96
200 Canton Co. b11	50⅛		
300 do	48		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie R. s3	114⅝	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	126
100 do	114⅜	250 do b3	126⅛
200 do b3	114¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	55⅛
1200 do	114⅝	100 P., F. W. & Chi.	118⅛
50 Erie Prf.	108	100 do	118
200 Hudson Riv. R.	134	200 Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	72¾
100 do	134¼	200 Tol. & Wabash	71⅛
100 do	134½	200 do	72
100 Harlem R. s3	211	100 do	72⅛
1100 Reading R.	139	30,000 O. & M. Cer.	55
200 do b5	139⅛	45,000 do	55½
100 Mich. Cen.	142⅝	20,000 do b3	56
200 do	143	100 Cumb. Coal	69⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅛	100 Central Coal	70
300 do b3	92	100 Quicks. M. C. b3	69
100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	134	300 do	68⅛
300 Ill. Cen. R.	129⅛	350 do	69
400 do	129¾	100 Mar. Min. Co.	38¼
100 do b10	131	200 Gold M. Co., Colr.	5¼
100 do s3	129¾	300 do	5⅛
300 do b3	130	400 do b10	5¾
200 do	130	200 Qtz. Hill G. M.	13
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	115½	200 do s10	13⅛
200 do	116	100 Copake Iron Mines	12⅛
300 do c	116¼	10,000 Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co. 1 M. B.	96¼
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	154¾	500 Can. Cop. Co.	7⅛
200 Chi. & R. I.	115¾	400 do	8
500 do	116	500 do	8¼
200 do	116¼	200 Bucks C. L. Co.	1⅞
300 do	116⅛	100 do	2
200 do s3	116⅛		

FRIDAY, April 22—P. M.

There appears to be a quieter state of confidence on the Street to-day, and a fair amount of cash orders for Stocks appeared at the early Board, and influenced higher figures on most of the Railways in the afternoon. The Brokers are generally cautious about taking orders on time or for cash, with the understanding that the Stocks are to be carried for specific periods. The difficulties in the Money market are not over, but on the rumor of last night that the Treasury Office would not again come down on the Brokers for Greenbacks, there is a better currency to-day for Certified Checks between the Banks, the differences being settled by due-bills or certificates of loans one to the other through the Clearing-house. And on this species of currency, not only Stocks, but Gold and Exchange, advanced on yesterday's quotations. The stirring War rumors were also taken advantage of by the speculators in Gold, though not so much as of the temporary withdrawal of the Government Broker from the Gold market. Gold left off at 174¼; Bills on London 191 ₧ cent. It is expected that the shipments of Gold for Europe to-morrow will be large. It is every way desirable that they should be so for the relief of the Exchange market. The Treasury Office has let loose a large sum of Gold for the May interest and by sales in the market, no part of which is needed, except to settle balances abroad, which it can now be made to do at a good premium. While the Gold is held up here on speculation, the commercial advantages of releasing it from the Treasury are practically lost. On the other hand, every dollar shipped, while the market affords this fresh and ample supply, to pay debts abroad, is so much relief, and at round rates, to the Foreign Exchanges.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the Railway and other shares as compared with Thursday afternoon. The Government Stocks were ½ ₧ cent. higher than yesterday on the 5-20s. The sales of the 10-40s., by the First National Bank, were $162,000. The *corner* in Harlem goes forward with undiminished vigor, notwithstanding the threat of yesterday of the nonfulfilment of some of the contracts. The other New-York and Western Roads left off firm, though without the usual appearances, as before the panic of Saturday and Monday, of confident buoyancy.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114	113¾	Mich. Central	138¾	143
U. S. 5-20's	110¾	111	Mich Southern	88¾	91½
N. Y. Central	133¾	134¾	Mich. Guarant'd	130¾	134
Erie	111¾	114¼	Illinois Cen	127¾	129¾
Erie Preferred	106	107½	Pittsburgh	112¾	116
Hudson	130¾	134½	Fort Wayne	114	117
Pacific Mail	222½	223	Rock Island	112¾	116¾
Harlem	210	211	Galena	124	126
Canton	46	48½	Reading	138¾	139
Treas. Cer. new	98	98	Quicksilver	69	68½
Toledo	146	154½	Cum'land Coal	68¾	70
Northwest	54	56	Mariposa	34	38

The following were the only bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Bank of the Repub.	103
Merchants'	112	Shoe and Leather	106
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Imp. and Traders'	109½
Chatham	106		

The Railway Mortgages were fairly steady, as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Tol. & Wab. Exten	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	108
Erie 2ds, '83	118	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	113
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	111
Harlem thirds, '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	108
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	127	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	113	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89
Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	94	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	67
Chi. & N. W. firsts	92	Chi. & Alt. firsts	106
Chi. & N. W. seconds	80		

The troubles in Wall and William streets, this week, have called forth the following circulars from two of the Stock Exchange firms, in rather violent contrast with each other. The first would appear to have been written in a spasm of the ague incident to the intermittent fevers that pervade that locality. The other firm, albeit they were among others telegraphed to the country on Monday as in trouble, speak with the confidence of assured financial strength, backed up by a note from their bankers, which sufficiently settles the rumor referred to:

CIRCULAR OF MESSRS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

No. 22 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1864.

DEAR SIR: We deem it proper to apprize our customers thus early that, for the ensuing month, our rate of commission for advancing on the class of stocks most in favor with money lenders will be very high. The rates now current in this market are three or four per cent. for carrying but ten days.

We beg to say, further, that on the class of stocks not in favor as security for loans, we propose to advance but a small per centage of their market value, and to charge higher rates for such advances than on the class first-mentioned. LOCKWOOD & CO.

CIRCULAR OF MESSRS. D. GROESBECK & CO.

No. 15 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

DEAR SIR: This has been a week of unusual excitement in the Stock market, and as money has been very active, the most extravagant rates have been demanded and submitted to for advancing on first-class stocks—say from 2 to 4 ₧ cent. for ten days, and much higher rates upon non-dividend paying securities. While we have deemed it prudent to curtail the volume of our business, we have not raised our rates for advancing, limiting the same, however, for the present, to the dividend-paying securities.

Should you feel disposed to avail yourself of the present decline, we will advance par on New-York Central, Hudson, Reading, Michigan Central, Southern Guaranteed, Illinois Central, Galena, Cleveland and Toledo, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and 90 on Erie Common and Preferred, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Chicago and Rock Island.

DAVID GROESBECK & CO.

NOTE FROM THE UNION BANK.

UNION BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 19, 1864.

GENTS: Our Teller says he did *not* refuse to certify any of your checks knowingly. If any were handed back, it was by mistake. Your balance last night was *one million one hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty-four 27-100 dollars*, say $1,173,554 27.

Yours, &c.,
E. H. ARTHUR, President.

To Messrs. D. GROESBECK & Co.

The Société Générale de Commerce y d'Industrie, (General Society of Commerce and Industry,) established at Amsterdam, about a year ago, which began its operations in July, 1863, has issued its first report, up to Dec. 31, 1863, which shows what can be accomplished by such societies, if the management is intrusted to the proper men. The dividend declared to the shareholders is equivalent to 19½ ₧ cent. per annum, which is certainly a most gratifying result, taking into consideration that, at the end of last year, all European markets were very much depressed, and that all assets of the society had only been taken at the lowest market price. Since then all kinds of securities have largely increased in value. Not only has the market of Amsterdam enjoyed the favorable influence of the working of this society, by the large transactions of which it has been the prime mover, as for instance, in the company for the exploitation of the railroads in the Kingdom of Holland, but the East India possessions of the Dutch have also had their share, as the society has established a bank of commerce for the Indias, and a company for building of railroads in these provinces. As regards our own country, we may add that this society—known as the Society Bank of Amsterdam—has been one of the principal takers and distributors, in Holland and on the Continent, of our Popular Five-Twenty Loan, through its correspondents in this City. The capital of the bank is 20,000,000 guilders, equal in our gold values, about $8,000,000.

The following is a statement of earnings of the Prairie du Chien Road for the week ending April 14:

	1864.	1863.	From Jan. 1 to April 14. 1864.	1863.
Freight	$20,624 29	$12,971 92	$224,425 41	$148,433 93
Passengers	8,576 96	4,690 35	124,962 72	62,636 72
Mails, Rents	968 50	1,380 00	13,549 66	14,517 11
Total	$30,169 75	$19,042 27	$362,937 79	$225,587 76

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,432,672 42; including for Customs, $433,000; payments, $4,264,754 76; balance, $42,663,680 06; Ten-Forties, $35,250.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending April 21, were $1,340,534, against $1,349,423 same week last year, and $527,503 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,076	$396,816	289	$95,537	1,460	[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n.	321	107,612	72	19,872	389	111,208
Mf. of Silk.	377	280,515	12	10,433	179	244,808
Mf. of Flax	1,447	299,195	165	41,036	1,068	247,760
Miscellan's	276	85,329	13	4,188	7,888	30,781
Total	3,497	$1,169,467	551	$171,067	10,984	$1,147,617
		171,067				1,169,467
Total entered		$1,340,534		Total marketed.		[illegible]

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 22.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

22 acres of land at Cresskill Station, N. J., per acre $170
House and lot No. 50 Allen-street $5,950

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, ESQ., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

This Bank has now on hand, for *immediate delivery* to subscribers, an ample supply of coupon 10-40 bonds, $500 and $1,000. Payments may be made for any amount in greenbacks, National Bank notes, or approved checks on any solvent City banks.

The usual commission allowed on orders.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 22—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 51 bbls. Ashes, 13,300 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. and 2,961 bags Corn Meal, 800 bush. Wheat, 4,000 bush. Corn, 5,000 bush. Barley, 2,214 bush. Oats, 1,929 bush. Malt, 1,997 pkgs. Provisions, and 463 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 25 bbls., at $9 for Pots and $11 for Pearls, ₧ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at former prices. We quote Java at 50c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 43c.@45½c.; Jamaica at 42c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 38c.@40c., ₧ lb.

COTTON—Is in more demand and buoyant. Strict Middlings at 80c.@81c. ₧ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly at an advance of 10c.@20c. ₧ bbl., but was dull and heavy at the close. Sales since our last 10,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $7 25@$7 60, poor to choice extra State at $7 60@$8, chiefly at $7 65@$7 80; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 20, chiefly at $8@$8 10 ₧ bbl.

Superfine and Western	$7 25	@ $7 60
Extra State	7 60	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship. br'ds.	7 90	@ 8 20
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	8 25	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	8 10	@ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 00	@ 11 00

Southern Flour continues in request at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 1,350 bbls., at $7 95@$8 35 for poor to good; $8 40@$11 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₧ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, 780 bbls. extra at $7 70@$9 40 ₧ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $5 25@$6 50 ₧ bbl., sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $5 20 @$6, for Jersey; $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl. Total sales, 500 bbls.

FEATHERS—Small lots of choice live geese have been sold at 70c. ₧ lb.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive, yet quoted steady.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and nominal; holders are asking an advance of about 2c.@3c. ₧ bushel. The demand is limited. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Western at $2 01; Amber Western at $1 83@$1 87; Red Western at $1 78@$1 82; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 77@$1 80; Milwaukee Club at $1 74@$1 77; Chicago Spring at $1 72@$1 75; very choice Amber Jersey at $1 90 ₧ bushel. Corn opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at $1 33½@$1 35, closing at $1 33½ for mixed Western in store; $1 37 for do. afloat, and $1 36½@$1 37 for Yellow Jersey and Southern ₧ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal at 50c.@52c. ₧ bushel. Oats are heavy and lower. We quote Canada at 84½c.@86c.; Western at 85c.@87½c.; State at 85c. @86½c. ₧ bushel. Barley continues quiet at $1 20 @$1 55, as extremes, ₧ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 55 @$1 60 ₧ bushel.

HAY.—North River Bale continues in fair request at $1 35@$1 55 ₧ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet but firm, at 18c.@32c. for poor to strictly choice ₧ lb.

HIDES—Are in fair supply and less request at drooping prices.

LEATHER—The demand for the principal kinds has been good, and prices have been very well supported, in view of the light stock available, and despite the frequent sharp changes in the premium on Gold.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request and held firmly.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 12½ ₧ gallon; Tar, $21@$23 ₧ bbl.; Resin, $32@$41 ₧ 280 lbs. At auction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, sales were made of 2,872 bbls. Crude Turpentine at, according to quality, from $19 50@$31 ₧ 280 lbs., and 266 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $2 80@$2 87½ ₧ gallon.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at buoyant prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12½; Crude Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85 @$1 90; Linseed at $1 64@$1 66; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 16; Crude Petroleum at 40c.@42c., here; Refined do. at 62c.@65c., free, and 53½c.@55c., in bond, ₧ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively demand, chiefly on speculation, at a further advance in price. Sales, since our last, 11,800 bbls., at $26 75@$27, for New Mess; $28@$28 25 for do. for June, and $27 50 for May delivery; $25 50@$26 for Old Mess, and $26 25 for do. May delivery; $26 25@$27 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $26 50@$27 for May and June delivery; $26@$26 25 for Thin Mess, and $22 50@$24 for Old and New Prime, ₧ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 14½c.@16c. for Hams, and 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₧ lb.; sales, 850 packages. Bacon is in better request at 12½c.@15c., according to quality, ₧ lb.; sales, since our last, 900 boxes. Lard is much firmer; sales, 2,650 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@14½c., the latter an extreme, and 100 kegs at 16c. ₧ lb. Beef is in fair demand at steady rates; sales, 850 bbls., at $19@$20 for Extra Mess, $16@$18 for Plain Mess, ₧ lb.; Prime Mess, $26@$28; India Mess, $28 @$30; Choice India, $42 50 ₧ tce. Sales, 230 tcs. Beef Hams $25 @$26 ₧ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy, with a limited inquiry, at 22c.@30c., the latter an extreme for poor to choice State, and 20c.@22c. for Western, ₧ lb. Cheese is scarce and in request at 15c.@18½c., ₧ lb.

RICE—Is salable and steady, including East India at $9@$10 ₧ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are quiet at former prices.

SUGARS—Are in more demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 2,150 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17c.@19½c., Porto Rico at 16½c.@17½c., and Cuba at 15c.@17c., and 1,280 boxes Havana, at 16c.@17½c., ₧ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather better demand, at 17½c.@23½c. ₧ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 185,000 lbs., at 13½c.@13¾c., and 40,000 lbs. Grease at 12c. @ rather heavy.

TEAS—Are in limited request, and rather heavy.

TOBACCO—Is less active, desirable qualities being scarce; sales 141 hhds. Kentucky, 9½c.@27c.; 92 hhds. Stems, and 162 ceroons St. Domingo, on private terms, ₧ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 5,700 bbls., mostly at $1 25@$1 30, and reported $1 32½ ₧ gallon. The rapid advance since yesterday has been caused by the anticipation of a speculative inquiry, based on the anticipation of a heavy increase in the excise tax.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, but rates without improvement. For Liverpool—engagements were reported of 200 tons heavy goods by American vessels, free; 900 bbls. Flour, by neutrals, at 1s. ₧ bbl.; 350 boxes Bacon and 200 tcs. Lard at 5s.; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 10s., and 700 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. ₧ lb. For London—350 tons Oil Cake and 30 tons Tallow at 15s.; 30 tons Sperm Oil at 20s. For Antwerp—200 tcs. Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; 200 bales Hops at 1¼c.; 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 9d.; and by a Swedish brig, 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. For Havre—150 tcs. Lard and 50 casks Ashes on private terms. For Marseilles—250 tcs. Lard at 55f. For Cadiz—an Italian bark, with light Pine Staves, at $67 50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Somnambula.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Henry IV.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Katharine and Petruchio; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Dame de Saint Tropez.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum..................$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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One copy 1 year	$3 00	Five copies 1 year..	12 00
Two copies 1 year...	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	22 50

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One copy 1 year.....	$2 00	Five copies 1 year..	8 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year..................25 00

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Payments invariably in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Information respecting the attack upon Plymouth, N. C., is not as full or as satisfactory as we could wish. The dispatches say that a ram came down to within a few miles of the town and attacked the fleet, sinking the gunboats *Bombshell* and *Southfield*, and one other gunboat, the name of which was not learned. This report is discredited, however, by very good authority. North Carolina (rebel) journals contain intimations of the rampant and widespread disaffection which exists toward the Confederate Government throughout the State. The Governor's Council which convened at Raleigh, had declined calling the Legislature together, fearing that it would array the State against the Confederacy.

An arrival from Hilton Head by way of Fortress Monroe, brings advices from the Department of the South to the 16th inst. Our correspondent reports the evacuation of Pilatka, Fla., by Gen. Gillmore, and the destruction of another steamer in the St. John's River by a rebel torpedo. The steamer destroyed was the *General Hunter*, one of the finest and swiftest light draft transports in the department, and the explosion occurred in precisely the spot where the *Maple Leaf* was blown up a few weeks since. All on board the boat escaped with their lives, excepting one of the Quartermasters. Fort Sumter attempted on the 13th, to celebrate the third anniversary of its capture from the United States, by a salute from mortars, but its sauciness was effectually rebuked by the fire of Fort Gregg. Two members of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment—Henry Schumacher and Henry Hart—had been shot for desertion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Act was made the special order for Thursday next. The wool-growers of Addison County, Vermont, sent in a remonstrance against the tariff on wool, characterizing it as a double failure, which neither would raise revenue nor afford protection. The House bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice was taken up and passed. It authorizes a bureau consisting of a Judge Advocate and two Assistant Judge-Advocates—the former with the rank of Brigadier-General and pay of $4,000 per year, and the latter with rank of Colonels and pay of $3,000. The Army Appropriation Bill was taken up and the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee were agreed to. This bill puts colored soldiers on the same footing with white.

In the House the greater part of the day was spent in considering the Internal Tax Bill, passing upon the clauses relative to liquors, commercial brokers, hotel-keepers, drinking-shops, bowling and billiard saloons, builders and contractors, tobacco, snuff and cigars, coals, coal oil, wood-screws, gold foil, mineral waters and pig-iron. Five thousand copies of the Bankrupt Bill were ordered to be printed and bound in pamphlet form. Mr. Voorhees read a telegram from Hon. John G. Davis, denying the authorship of a letter which was read the other day by Gen. Garfield, purporting to be an application on the part of Davis to John J. Breckinridge for the appointment of a young man in the rebel army.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills which passed was the Metropolitan Police Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee by striking out the clause abolishing the office of Excise Commissioners in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and inserting the clause "that upon the general resumption of specie payments, the pay of the Force shall be the same as before the passing of this act." The substitute for the Assembly Militia Bill was adopted. It appropriates $350,000, for arming, equipping and uniforming the militia, and leaves the organization of the National Guard as under the law of 1862. A bill was passed providing for the sale of the Quarantine lands. The resolution requesting Representatives in Congress to vote for the law repealing the act exempting Government securities from State taxation was referred to the Finance Committee by a party vote. The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works; empowering the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed baggage; making appropriations for the canal expenses for the fiscal year; the General Charity Appropriation Bill; incorporating the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad Company; authorizing the extension of the Hoboken-street Pier, New-York; authorizing State Banks to organize under the National Banking Law (Assembly bill.) Yeas 14, Nays 8—the Democrats voting in the negative.

In the Assembly, among other matters, Senate bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration was passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Tax Levy, which finally passed, after considerable reduction of several of the estimates. The Senate substitute for the Militia Bill was concurred in. A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor, in case of deficiency in the appropriations, to borrow money for the payment of State bounties due volunteers who enlisted prior to April, 1864.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Sarah Jane McPherson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Mary Terry and Charles Kripples were tried for grand larceny, and acquitted. District-Attorney Hutchings abandoned the prosecution in these cases for want of evidence. Catherine Connoly pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

The examination of witnesses in relation to the recent explosion on board the gunboat *Chenango* was resumed before Coroner Norris and Jury yesterday afternoon. The testimony was very voluminous, and the pressure upon our columns this morning prevents its publication. The investigation will be resumed to-day. Up to yesterday 26 men had died, victims of the explosion.

The examination of John W. Hunter was continued yesterday. Photographs of Hunter's checks were shown, together with the forgeries. The effect of the photographs being to show a magnified copy of the checks, it was made quite apparent that the forged checks had been painted over or mended. The case was adjourned until this morning.

The corner-stone of the proposed monument to Shakespeare will be laid in the Central Park today at noon, the day chosen being the three-hundredth anniversary of his birthday. Mr. Hackett, Mr. Brady and others will deliver addresses, and the ceremonies will be of unusual interest. Mr. Wallack has presented $1,000 to the monument fund, and the entire receipts at Niblo's, Winter Garden and the Museum this evening will be devoted to it.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock has been presented by his friends in this City with a beautiful carriage and harness. The General expects soon to take the field.

The rise in Gold, yesterday, tended to stimulate speculation in Produce and Merchandize. Flour, Pork and Lard were dearer, and in more request. Cotton was pretty brisk and buoyant. An improved demand prevailed for Groceries, Leather, Tallow, Wool, Metals and Whisky, the latter article at decidedly higher prices, caused mainly by speculative purchasers in anticipation of the imposition of a heavy excise tax. Oats and Butter were cheaper, and lightly dealt in. Freights were rather more active, but otherwise unaltered. The Dry Goods market rules very firm, with very light stocks of desirable articles available, while the demand for such continues animated.

The Stock market was firmer yesterday, and Gold up to 173⅞@174⅛ ℘ cent. The market for Money, though still unsettled, was called easier among the Brokers.

Justice at Last—The Taxes Coming.

The people will breathe the freer now that there is the prospect of good stiff taxation. Their faint-hearted representatives at last understand that longer evasion of their duty will not be tolerated, and are fairly buckling to the work. They are showing, too, an independence in resisting the appeals of lobbyists for special favor, that is worthy of praise. It seems to be well apprehended that it is a public wrong to comply with these appeals, however plausible. If the House sticks to the interests of the people in this style for a week longer, it will excite the liveliest astonishment and gratitude.

The reluctance which the House has evinced to take up the tax bill has been owing to a shameful distrust of the people. The feeling has prevailed that the people would become disaffected with the war, if their burdens were increased; and that it was the true policy to make things as pleasant for the time as possible, even at the cost of any amount of suffering after the war is over. As new Congressional elections are soon to come, Congressmen have had a nervous apprehension, too, that if they taxed, the people would fly into dudgeon, and snuff them out of existence.

Now all this is delusion. The people are not the dolts they have been taken for. They have not been deceived in the least by these attempts to make the war seem dog-cheap. It was an insult to them to imagine that they require to be reconciled in any such fashion to the continuance of the war. The people from the beginning have been more determined than the public men—have been more earnest, more patient, more ready for any effort or any sacrifice. It is not the politicians that have so upheld their patriotism, but their patriotism that has upheld the politicians. From the first uprising, the people have been foremost. The self-styled leaders have not been leaders at all; they have only followed. The public condition is so different from the ordinary political life of the country, that politicians even yet find it the most difficult thing in the world to adapt themselves to it. They are constantly running away with the old idea that the people require managing—that they are best managed by humoring them—and that the science of politics is simply the art of cajoling. In the "weak, piping time of peace," politicians, it must be confessed, practice upon this theory with considerable success. But in a crisis like this, it is absurdly out of place. It is ridiculous presumption for any public men to imagine that they must wheedle the people in order to hold them to the war, or to suppose that in any degree the war spirit is a political manufacture.

This war against the rebellion is the people's war, just as the rebellion itself strikes at the people's government. Having accepted the war, the people are prepared to accept all its sacrifices, whether they be of blood or of money. They well understand that it would be just as foolish to attempt to keep up the war by sham battles as by sham money; and that all paper money is sham unless it draws vitality from living, present, values. Taxation on actual property, they know, is the vital source of all national credit; and it has been with mingled pity and indignation that they have so long borne with the efforts of their representatives to evade this palpable truth. They have paid dear for that patience. In lack of the revenues that ought to have been provided for in the first and second years of the war, the Government has been obliged to meet its wants by loans and by unduly large emissions of paper money; and the consequence has been that the currency of the country has lost nearly half of its producing power, and that all the expenses of the war, as well as all private expenses, have been made nearly double what they otherwise would have been. Thus a vast national debt has been accumulating, which will weigh terribly upon our children, and that too without really lightening our own burdens for the time; for our comparative freedom from taxation has been more than counterbalanced by the evils of a depreciated currency. It was absurd in our Government to imagine that, because taxation is ordinarily an unwelcome thing, therefore the people would be glad to escape taxation in a way that recoiled upon themselves and their children in this style. The people are too sensible and practical to put up with any such penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. They are immovably determined to prosecute this war to its successful consummation; and they are just as fully prepared to meet any liability that justly belongs to it.

The Government has not shrunk from setting before the people the financial necessity in all its true proportions. Secretary Chase has declared that taxation to the extent of one-half the current expenditures is needful for the solid credit of the Government. The Tax Bill that he has submitted, through the Committee of Ways and Means, is calculated to meet that requirement—estimating the yearly expenses of the Government at eight hundred millions, which, with a properly regulated currency, ought to be the extreme limit. The bill, if allowed to stand substantially as reported, will raise at least three hundred million dollars, and that, too, without imposing any appreciable burden upon any of the necessaries of life, or in any way injuring the productive energies of the people. This amount, added to the hundred million yielded by the tariff, will secure the credit of the Government beyond all contingencies, whether the end of the war comes soon or late.

Members of the House may rely upon it that the bill which they have so dreaded to touch, is welcome to the people; and that they cannot possibly commend themselves better to their loyal constituents than by putting this measure through in the same earnest spirit which they now seem to be displaying. It will be found, when the next elections occur, that the favorite popular test of fidelity to the war will be the staunchness with which this bill is supported. Acts speak louder than words, and a single vote here will be taken as a ten thousand times better proof of the stuff of which a Congressman is made than any amount of buncombe. Humbug does not thrive on bloody soil. The men in the Capitol cannot too well understand this.

Bunkum Speeches.

Mr. Van Winkle, of Western Virginia, on Thursday, in the Senate, when the bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law came up for consideration, opened the debate by saying that, "The remarks he would make, though not particularly applicable to the bill under consideration, would not be inappropriate." He then proceeded to make a speech, in which he discussed the loyalty of the Border States; the absurdity of the Copperheads; the constitutionality of the admission of Western Virginia to the Union, and the circumstances attending that event; the extent to which the new State had contributed men to the army; the consequences that would have followed her failure or refusal to do so; and it was only at the close of his long speech, if we are to judge from the summary, that he found time and opportunity to say a few words upon the subject before the Senate. That "these remarks were not particularly applicable to the bill under consideration," so far from being a matter of no great moment, as Mr. Van Winkle seems to think, did, in fact, render them peculiarly inappropriate; and the erroneous notions of the nature and objects of parliamentary discussion, which he seems to entertain, are so widespread, and are just now doing so much mischief, that we seize this opportunity of protesting against them. Congress is not a debating club, in which discussions are carried on for the sake of discussion. It is an assembly for the prosecution of serious and important business—just now the most serious and important that was ever laid before any deliberative body. There are a great number of questions before it, all of them of the highest moment, and each of them, every time it comes up, demands the serious and undivided attention of every member present. This cannot be given, and will not be given, as long as anybody who has possession of the floor is permitted to make long, rambling speeches upon everything that comes into his head, except the subject that is legitimately before him. The waste of time which this practice causes, the restless, scatter-brained, indolent style of thinking which it inevitably produces, the extent to which it protracts the debates on every measure, are just now evils of the first magnitude, and something ought to be done to put an end to them. The practice itself is a legacy bequeathed to us by the old times—for they are now old times—before the war, when the one subject of discussion was Slavery—and when everybody knew so well what everybody else would say about it, that it made little difference what he said, particularly as Congress had little else to do than to listen to him. As there was plenty time, and no other means of keeping himself before the public, every member felt it his duty to give, at least once in every session, a full history of the Slavery controversy from the foundation of the Government down to the year 1850; then to castigate his opponents severely, and finally to expose the immorality, cruelty and waste of slaveholding, ending with some caustic remarks upon the trouble and dismay that would be caused amongst the European aristocracies, by the prospective growth of the Republic.

We need not tell any of our readers how much change there has been since then. If not a word were uttered in Congress for the next four months, except upon the bills now before it, and if every member was in his place every time they were brought up, and gave each of them, as it came before him, his sole and undivided attention, the larger number of them would still be very unsatisfactorily framed, very imperfectly debated and very improperly understood. We cannot impress too strongly upon the members of both branches the fact, that a large proportion of them are very ill-qualified for their work, have a very limited acquaintance with many of the subjects with which they have to deal, and that they have consequently not a minute to spare from their study of them.

The wickedness and causelessness of the rebellion; the goodness of the United States Government; the ambition and unscrupulousness of Jeff. Davis and his confederates; the powers and resources of the North; and the rascality of England and France, are now the favorite themes of Congressional spouters. No matter what is before either House, few members feel easy till they have delivered themselves of a large quantity of "perilous stuff" on these points. We respectfully suggest, that we have now had enough of it from that quarter, and that declamation on these tempting topics had better, in future, be left to the newspapers, and that the National Legislature occupy itself solely and exclusively with such bills as the payment of the national debt, the subjugation of the South, the maintenance of a large army and navy, and the care of the emancipated blacks. We promise faithfully to find other very enticing subjects for "orations" when these matters have been satisfactorily settled, but we confess we do not believe our ingenuity will be tested for a long time to come.

The National Convention.—We see that a small quarrel has sprung up in the District of Columbia, over the election of delegates to the Union National Convention. There is a "split" in the party. Two organizations claim to be regular, and each warns the loyal public against being deceived by the other. The first query that occurs to us, in pondering this matter, is why the District of Columbia elects delegates to the National Convention at all. That Convention is expected to nominate a President, and to represent, in the selection of a candidate, the opinions and wishes of those whose votes are to elect him. There is to be a certain number of deligates for each State, or for each district of a State, that has votes to cast; and a majority of these delegates is to select a candidate whom all pledge their constituents to support. But the District of Columbia has no votes to cast for President. The wishes and preferences of the citizens of that District have no weight in the *election* of a President: why should they have in the *nomination?* They may prefer one man, while those whose votes are to decide the result prefer another. What justice or wisdom is there in thus allowing those who cannot vote to select the candidate for those who can?

We are aware that claims of *courtesy* are sometimes urged in this connection, and that delegates from Territories have been admitted to seats in National Nominating Conventions. But this is all wrong, and such precedents should have no weight. Let those who are to elect the President be allowed to nominate him, and then nobody can complain of injustice.

Rebel Torpedo Corps.—The rebels have succeeded in destroying another of our steamers in Florida by a torpedo. We refer to the *General Hunter*, a stout, handsome, very fast light draught transport vessel, which has been on service about a year and a half in the Department of the South. She was plying in the St. John's River when she was blown up, and the affair occurred just at the point where the *Maple Leaf* was recently destroyed by the same means. It is just as well that there will be no further occasion for our vessels to navigate that stream at present. It is always perilous for our boats to navigate rebel streams whose banks are not commanded by our troops. Even if so commanded there is peril, but much less than otherwise.

There is proof, both experimental and other, that the rebels have extensive schemes of naval operation by the torpedo. They have lately made three trials, two of which have been successful; and some recently captured rebel correspondence contained plans and details for action in this line, on a large scale, upon the western rivers and Southwestern coast line. Admiral Porter, in transmitting this correspondence, says that the rebel authorities "have just appointed a Torpedo Corps, for the purpose of blowing up property of all kinds." It only requires that our naval officers and our inventors should be fully apprised of the rebel purpose, to secure the adoption of means for thwarting its success.

The Fort Pillow Butchery.—There is now an overwhelming and painfully minute mass of proof of the truth of the first reports of the rebel massacre of our troops, black and white, at Fort Pillow. We have had, and have given, the evidence of eye-witnesses, the evidence of victims offered in their last moments, the evidence of persons who visited the scene of the butchery immediately after it, and we have had other evidence not less conclusive, such as the arrival at Cairo of some of the bodies, which bore upon them marks of the worst barbarities charged against the rebels. It now only requires the official statement of the officers appointed to investigate the matter, to furnish irrefragable proof for history. It was superserviceable labor on the part of any one to deny the massacre, in behalf of the rebels. Jeff. Davis officially proclaimed this to be his policy, and he was backed up in his ferocious proclamation by the whole rebel press. To deny that the rebels would carry out their measure is preposterous to the perception of all of us who know that, atrocious as rebel threats have been, their deeds have always been more bloody than their threats. We have not yet had the Southern defense of the massacre and their jubilations over it; but their organs in the North have already justified it as a perfectly proper act of war.

The Sword.—The great sword contest will close to-day. It has been as entertaining as meaningless, and as profitable as exciting. It has brought close upon twenty thousand dollars to the treasury of the fair, and to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. The fact that one person could cast as many votes as he pleased, by simply paying a dollar for each, rendered the voting worthless in the way of ascertaining the popular preference between the two Generals who were in nomination. But still, the plan was a good one; for the primary object of the whole thing was to raise money for the cause, and not to learn who was the greatest General in popular estimation.

Let the friends of McClellan and the friends of Grant walk up to the polls to-day and vote. Vote early and vote often. Vote for one or the other, or vote for both. Every vote will be the means of soothing a soldier's pangs, drying a patriot's tears, cheering a wounded spirit; and for every vote, or rather for what each vote will be the means of procuring, the blessings of the brave will be given.

FROM ALBANY.

Nationalizing State Banks—The New-York Tax Levy—Reduction of the Estimates—Passage of the Police Bill—Talk of Adjournment.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

The Senate this morning reconsidered the vote of yesterday, by which the Senate bill providing to nationalize the State banks was lost. Senator Ames then moved to substitute the bill which passed the Assembly for the Senate bill. This vote prevailed, and the Assembly bill passed the Senate without amendment, and by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hayt, Hobbs, Julland, Laimbeer, Strong, Williams—19.

Nays—Beach, Christie, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Niven, Smith—7.

The following copy of the bill, as it has now passed both Houses, I obtain from Mr. Brandreth, of Westchester, who drew the bill originally, and he vouches for the accuracy of this copy.

Section 1. Any bank, banking association, corporation or individual incorporated by or under the laws of this State, at the time of the passage of the Act of Congress, approved the 25th day of February, in the year 1863, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," may, at any time within two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress; provided that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto; and when the directors have procured the authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate of association as required by said act of Congress, the Cashier shall publish notice thereof in some newspaper published in the city or county where such bank, banking association, corporation or individual, incorporated aforesaid, is located, for at least thirty days; should no newspaper be published in such city or county, such notice shall be published as the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States shall direct. Such Cashier shall send like printed notice by mail to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State and to each stockholder.

Sec. 2. Any banks, banking associations or individuals incorporated as aforesaid, who shall avail themselves of the provisions of the first section of this act, and the income dividends, property thereof, shall be liable to assessment and taxation under the laws of the State, after the same shall have been organized in pursuance of said section, to the same extent and with the same force and effect as they or any of them are now.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as releasing such association from its obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such association; and it shall be continued a body corporate for the term of three years after having become an association under the laws of the United States, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by and against it, and to enable it to close its concerns and to dispose of and convey its property, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State the business for which it was established.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The House, in committee of the whole, considered the New-York tax levy to raise money for City purposes.

The first item of $25,000, for advertising for the Common Council, was reduced to $20,000.

The item for construction of burnt piers, numbers 51, 52, 53 and 54, on North River, was made $40,000, it having been a blank.

The appropriation of $300,000 for cleaning streets was not changed, but it was provided that this money should be expended by contract, made by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, or two of them. It was provided that the contracts should be made for five years, and the annual appropriation should be $300,000.

An appropriation of $4,530 was added to the City Contingencies, to pay H. M. Harrington for certain services rendered to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Contingencies of the Law Department were reduced from $30,000 to $21,000.

Contingencies of City Inspector's Department were reduced from $15,000 to $5,000.

For fire machines and apparatus, $100,000 was increased to $160,000, and $35,000 more was added for the construction of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

The Committee of the Whole having read about one-third part of the items in the bill, and made the above amendments, reported progress on the bill, and it was made the special order for further consideration this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Committee of Conference on the Metropolitan Police Bill reported as follows:

1. That they recommend that the Senate recede from its amendments to the seventy-first and seventy-second sections, which abolish the Commissioners of Excise in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties and vest their duties in the Police Commissioners.

2. That section forty-two be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 42. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, or upon any day of public election within that part of the said "Metropolitan District" situated within the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police for the benefit of the Police Fund.

3. To add to section sixty-three the following: *Provided*, nevertheless, that upon the general resumption of specie payments now suspended in this State, the pay and salaries of the members of said police force increased by this section beyond the amount now fixed by law for them respectively, shall be and remain as the same were before the passage of this act.

Both houses adopted this report, without much time being taken to debate or to consider it, and the amendment of the Police Law is therefore passed, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The case of the contested seat in the Senate is nearly ready to report. The report will probably be made to-morrow. No hint as to its character is permitted.

The rush of business both in the Senate and the Assembly yesterday afternoon and this morning, is unprecedented. Of course it is difficult to say how much of what is transacted had better be left undone than to be done so hastily.

The House passed a resolution last evening to adjourn finally, to-morrow. The Senate have not yet concurred in this resolution, and the report in regard to the contested seat may prevent their doing so. This is still a matter of uncertainty. It hardly seems probable that the two Houses can adjourn to-morrow, if action is to be taken upon the question of the contested seat in the Senate this session.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company.

Empowering the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed baggage.

Incorporating the Fire Island Hotel Company.

Amending the charter of the Fire Island Hotel Company.

Amending the charter of the Long Island College Hospital.

Closing part of Richmond-street, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the laying of gas-pipes in Flushing.

Making appropriations for the canal expenses for the fiscal year.

The General Charity Appropriation Bill.

Incorporating the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad Company.

Authorizing the extension of the Hoboken-street Pier, New-York.

Authorizing State Banks to organize under the National Banking Law (Assembly bill.) Yeas 14, nays 8—the Democrats voting in the negative.

Relative to real estate in Brooklyn belonging to the Excelsior Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee by striking out the clause abolishing the office of Excise Commissioners in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and inserting the clause "that upon the general resumption of specie payments, the pay of the Force shall be the same as before the passing of this act."

Incorporating the Clever Fellows' Club of New-York.

The bill authorizing the construction of a pier at the foot of Barclay-street, New-York.

Relative to the New-York Tax Commissioners.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

The Assembly bill was taken up, and the substitute adopted, appropriating $350,000 for arming, equipping and uniforming the militia, and leaving the organization of the National Guard as under the law of 1862.

The bill to prevent swindling persons in the military service of the United States was ordered to a third reading.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Attorney-General to employ counsel to defend the interests of the State in matters of disputed boundary line with New-Jersey.

Mr. Humphrey's resolution requesting the Representatives in Congress to vote for the law repealing the act exempting Government securities from State taxation, was referred to the Finance Committee by a party vote.

The motion to make the Hudson River Railroad Freight Bill the special order was lost, 8 to 17.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Appropriating $100,000 toward the erection of a new capitol; for the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company; incorporating the Rondout and New-York Steam Navigation Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the sale of quarantine lands; to punish frauds upon persons in the military or naval service.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

The Senate bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Tax Levy, and progress was reported upon it.

Recess to 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The appropriation to pay the salaries of members of the Common Council was stricken out of the Tax Levy. No other important reductions were made. Sixty thousand dollars were added to the Fire Department appropriation. Also sixty thousand for the improvement of roads in the Seventeenth Assembly District. Also some additions were made for charitable institutions.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

The Manhattan-square Bill, complete.

The New-York Riot and Damage Act.

The Senate substitute for the Militia Bill was concurred in. A motion to reconsider was lost—30 to 53.

The New-York Tax Levy was passed.

A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor in case of deficiency in appropriation to borrow sufficient to pay all State bounty claims due volunteers enlisted prior to April, 1864.

Adjourned.

The State Militia to Garrison the Forts—Conference of War Democrats—Gov. Seymour and the Interest on the State Debt.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

Exaggerated rumors prevail in reference to the call of the War Department upon Gov. Seymour for the State militia. These rumors grow out of intelligence received here from the War Department that State troops will be received by Gen. Dix for guard and other special duty in and around the harbor and forts of New-York, during the absence of the volunteer forces recently stationed there.

The Governor has tendered to the War Department the use of the militia regiments for the defence of the forts around New-York and elsewhere on the frontiers. He thinks this desirable as well to relieve the regular troops detained within the State for such purpose, as to afford the National Guard a desirable opportunity for drill and practice.

A conference of War Democrats of this State was held in this city last evening, at which arrangements were made for the more effectual organization of that wing of the Union party. The proceedings were not public, but it is understood that a committee on organization was appointed comprising the names of leading War Democrats.

A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Gov. Seymour, remonstrating against the proposed non-payment of the interest on the State debt in gold. He takes the ground that it would be inconsistent with honesty, and if the State fails to pay it, will suffer lasting shame, and in a pecuniary point of view will lose much more in its negotiations for new loans than it will save on the interest, and that it will tend to weaken, if not destroy, the credit of the General Government in foreign markets.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Yesterday, the sixteenth day of the fair, and the first on which tickets were sold for 25 cents, was an excellent day. The buildings were kept constantly filled. Over fourteen thousand tickets were received at the door, the largest number taken on any one day since the opening of the fair, and the receipts were very satisfactory. The season tickets were not used yesterday, and the buildings in consequence, though crowded, were not jammed.

The price of admission will remain to-day at 25 cents, and season tickets will secure admission for their owners as usual.

THE SWORD CONTEST.

The interest was, if possible, even greater than on the previous day, during the day and evening 2,485 votes were cast, making the total number received at both the Fourteenth-street and Union-square buildings, at the close of the fair last night, 18,641, of which

Gen. McClellan received..........................	10,062
Gen. Grant..	8,442
Scattering..	137

McClellan's majority, 1,620.

One vote of fifty for Grant was received by letter with the following verse:

"Guns, not grumbling;
Deeds, not dispatches;
Charges, not changes of base;
Captures, not complaints;
Swords, not spades;
Grant, not McClellan."

"A Loyal Man" gave 100 votes for Gen. Grant. "Another Loyal Man" gave 100 votes for Gen. McClellan.

The soldiers of the Fortieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers sent in 82 for Gen. McClellan. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Twelfth Regiment United Infantry gave 32 for McClellan, and the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers sent, through the editor of the *World*, 236 votes for Gen. McClellan. Mr. William T. Blodgett, Chairman of the committee, has issued the following notice:

The subscription for the Army and Navy swords in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock P.M. No subscription will be taken on the book after 2 P.M. of that day. Ballot boxes will be placed in the fair buildings in Fourteenth-street and Seventeenth street, to receive all subscriptions from 2 o'clock until 8 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber inclosing the money or certified check on banks in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription books the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Some few people who have not given the matter a sober second thought, have expressed their dissatisfaction at the manner in which, according to the above notice, the subscription books are to be closed and subsequent votes taken, and hints have been thrown out that unfair play was intended, and that by this means the contest would be decided in an underhand manner, to suit the wishes of certain parties. To us it appears to be the only fair way to do. The excitement is now at its height. The friends of both Generals are very anxious that their favorite should have the sword, and both are willing to subscribe large amounts to secure it. If votes were received only in the manner they now are until 8 o'clock this evening, and the books then closed, the sword would undoubtedly go to the General whose friends were the last to have possession of the book, for they would come prepared to subscribe more than enough to overbalance any majority their opponent might have. In the way proposed no one can know after 2 o'clock P. M. and up to 8 P. M., when subscriptions and votes by envelope also cease, how the vote stands, and therefore the uncertainty is even with the friends of both parties, and they must "go it blind" on the question of success. It is a much fairer way than giving the last man who gets hold of the subscription book the *certain* opportunity of turning the scale.

Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, William H. Webb, Wm. Kemble, J. Butler Wright and Hon. Chas. P. Daly have been nominated to open the ballots, and enter the vote upon the subscription book, and their character and standing forbids a suspicion that every vote will not be given as cast, or that the sword will not be awarded to the one to whom it has been fairly voted.

The voting for the navy sword is not very spirited; thus far, 377 votes have been cast, of which Admiral Farragut has received 270; Commander Rowan, 107; Farragut's majority, 163.

A SUGGESTION TO THE MANAGERS.

It is suggested that the Fair be kept open a few days longer by the Board of Managers, for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to a Building Fund for a Home for our Invalid Soldiers. A bill for a Home is now before the Legislature, and there is not a doubt, we are confident, that no effort of benevolence would or could meet with greater success than such an appeal to our patriotic citizens at the present time. We have done nobly for the soldiers in the field—is it not time now that we have begun to think of those noble fellows who have sacrificed health and limbs, aye, all but life, in their country's cause? They are needy and suffering. Let a home then be provided for them which shall equal at least that great national home of England—the Greenwich Hospital—where our heroes can pass the remainder of their lives in honorable comfort, if not in luxurious ease.

THE FAT OX.

The large and beautiful white ox, "Pride of Livingston," was sold to-day by Mr. Devoe for $1,000. The other big ox, "Pride of Tompkins," has not yet been sold. Mr. Devoe wishes to sell him before the close of the fair, and will take a less sum for him than was paid for the white ox. All persons interested in fine stock should visit this ox to-morrow.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Receipts from sales to 3 P. M..........................	$17 737 66
Received for admissions to Fourteenth-st..	5,473 00
Received for admissions to Union-square..	1,130 00
Received for donations..................................	31,139 94
Total..	$55,480 60

REPORTS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Union-square, gross receipts to date..........	$65,808 00
Restaurant, gross receipts to date................	62,200 00
Fire Department, gross receipts to date....	23,200 00

Clothing.

MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S SPRING STYLES—NOW READY.

CLARK'S
PIONEER CLOTHING-WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 398, 400, AND 402 BOWERY.
PRICES FAR BELOW BROADWAY RATES.

BRANCH HOUSES:
No. 79 Main-st. .... Rochester, N. Y.
No. 30 Main-st. .... Buffalo, N. Y.
Linden Hall .... Geneva, N. Y.

The Word "Sozodont,"

Which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, *Sozo* and *Odontes*. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes," the teeth. "Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere, 75 cents per bottle, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

D. Barnum's "Self-sewer" for all Sewing machines.

The *Scientific American*, referring to it at the fair, says: "It is really a *useful* and *novel* instrument. It guides the work itself," &c. It *preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting*. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS
Have the indorsement of the highest medical authority of the U. S. Army, viz.:

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND
AND
ASSISTANT-SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES,

founded on a knowledge of their merits from trials in U. S. Hospitals, but more particularly from long personal use, to whom we are permitted to refer.

As an EXHILARANT TONIC, our composition is the perfection of Chemical and Medical Art, from the fact that though it exhilarates, *no drowsy or stupefying reaction follows*. In this regard *we challenge the world* to equal it. Here lies the objection, even if there were no others, against the use of other Exhilarant Bitters known to us, that they one and all excite the brain for a brief time, then a dull sleepy state ensues, thus rendering them unfit for the sick and convalescent, the student and those of all other sedentary occupations, as well as an exciting and inordinate appetite for Ardent Spirits. Those who have used the CRIMEAN BITTERS for months, uniformly declare the above to be true, and among them are Clergymen, Lawyers, and Students, whose names and post-office address will be given to any who will call at our office.

OFFICE OF POST-SURGEON,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863.

MESSRS. W. CHILTON & CO.: The cases of CRIMEAN BITTERS have safely arrived, and the article has given unbounded satisfaction. I gave a case of it to Dr. Wurts, the Medical Director, who liked it at once, and it was well indorsed by Surgeon-Gen. Hammond who arrived the next day. I have distributed it for trial, and it is unanimously declared to be just the thing for this climate. Could you not with advantage establish an agency at this place? Dr. Hayden, the Post-Surgeon, wants a case sent to him by the next steamer, and I also want another.
*. *. ******.

W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Best Hotels Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Survey at a Glance.

THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the concert season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Ovington Brothers,
CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,
would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.

OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.

Please call and examine assortment and prices.

Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!

This DANGEROUS complaint is now RADICALLY CURED, whatever may be said by others to the contrary notwithstanding, by using

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,

A NEW INVENTION, FULL OF MERIT, upsetting all the old theories and prejudices of by-gone teachings. This Truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY; accommodates itself to EVERY MOVEMENT of the BODY WITHOUT DISPLACEMENT—action INWARD and UPWARD. No pressure on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD. CURES WARRANTED. SUPPORTERS and BRACES SUPERIOR to all others in use. Pamphlets free by sending a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at KIBBAL'S, No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heart-burn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale, NEW.
P. H DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs's Truss invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 289.—April 22, 1864.
75, 22, 18, 53, 35, 32, 7, 66, 1, 65, 14, 38.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 290.—April 22, 1864.
64, 61, 6, 16, 59, 11, 56, 14, 63, 28, 17, 76, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 193—April 22, 1864.
63, 69, 57, 74, 7, 52, 59, 37, 55, 72, 13, 67.
CLASS 194—April 22, 1864.
34, 55, 59, 7, 17, 32, 72, 10, 43, 68, 19, 21, 53.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

CONSTITUTION WATER
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DIABETES.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS
OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER.
STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL
URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public, with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing: and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually losses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON, infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—FOR FEMALES generally, the Brandreth Pills cannot be too highly spoken of. They remove all obstructions; give energy and strength; cure the distressing headache unfortunately so prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, sallowness of the skin, are all removed, and a juvenile bloom and a general sprightliness indicate the power and healthfulness of Brandreth's Pills.

Ladies at a delicate period will find them unrivaled; they are the best medicine for mothers and children, and cure costiveness and worms.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, enveloped in full directions. Purchase none unless my PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP is on the box. See upon it B. BRANDRETH, in white letters.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH BUILDING NEW-YORK.

For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines.

ECONOMY IN SILKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenien for commercial uses.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscribtions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Boston.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Baltimore.
First National Bank of Washington.
First National Bank of Cincinnati.
First National Bank of Chicago.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ESSTABLIHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT LEE, WITH RIVER FRONT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the large frame dwelling-house and about 11 to 12 acres of land, with about 600 feet water front, which must ere long possess great value for its water privilege; house is in good order. On the premises are a large barn, coach-house, stable, greenhouse, ice-house, &c., in excellent order. The garden is well laid out and early crops sown.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., and of Wight & Prentice, No. 19 Wall-st.

WILLIAM KELLY, } Executors of Isaac Newton,
JOHN C. HEWITT, } deceased.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer "ETNA," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of April, at 10½ A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows.—Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A.M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

LUMBAGO OR WEAK BACK.
WEAR METTAM & CO.'S VOLTAIC BELTS.
They are an infallible remedy for the above complaints and many others.
Office No. 429 Broadway. Price $3; per mail, $3 30.
Send for circular.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET or for sale, a two-story and attic house, nearly new, with gas, good garden, fruit, barn, &c. Partially furnished, if desired. Location good. Apply to L. E. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT PASSAIC, N. J., EIGHT MILES from the City, house with six acres of land, stable, green-house and cold grapery. Location very pleasant. Rent for one year, $1,500. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND WELL LOCATED basement, No. 346 3d-av., corner of 27th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE HOTEL FORMERLY KEPT BY the late Ezra Kniffen, (deceased,) near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Rye. Inquire of CATHARINE KNIFFEN, on the premises.

CLIFFORD HOTEL—ON NEW-YORK BAY, TO LET, furnished; is first class; accommodates one hundred; 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat. Apply at No. 24 William-st., Room No. 21.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses on Staten Island, at rents ranging from $500 to $1,000 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the three-story high-stoop house, No. 90 Clinton-place, from the 1st of May. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON both 3d and 4th avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 36 Park-place.

ROOMS TO RENT.—TWO ATTIC ROOMS, without board, well furnished, in a private family, at No. 71 West 44th-st.

REAL ESTATE.

3,500 ACRES TIMBER LAND,

In the wealthiest part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, easy access to market, contains over 71,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; 3,000,000 bushels charcoal; 47,000 cords hemlock bark, both wanted in the vicinity; water-power unfailing, sufficient to cut 6,000,000 feet a year; bark worth $1 per cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared for farming, by the neighboring farmers at good prices; trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery, and manufactory for butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises, and all in large demand on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber tract in the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—650 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the Land-office on the property, corner of 142d-st.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 75 feet on Chestnut-st., and 178 feet in depth, now in thorough repair, and under a punctually paid rental of $15,000 per annum, will be sold at a considerable discount on its original cost. Appurtenant to the building are an excellent steam-engine, two new boilers, with all the pipe requisite to the heating, cooking, washing and lighting purposes of the hotel.

Terms—$100,000 can remain on ground rent, and the balance cash.

Parties wishing to negotiate can address the subscriber, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, where he can be seen daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TATLAW JACKSON.

Also for sale—150 commodious new dwellings, at from $3,200 to $4,500 each, situated on Hamilton, Spring Garden, Marvine, Camac, 11th, 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia. T. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 16⅛ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot on 37th-st., near 5th-av., full size lot, extra built, in good order.

Also, several first-class brown-stone front houses and lots in very desirable locations on Murray Hill, &c.

For particulars and permits apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON BARD-av., Staten Island, within five minutes of Snug Harbor Landing, large handsome house, with outbuildings, &c., and 10 acres of land. House is partly furnished. To let for one year, at $2,500. This is in the immediate vicinity of many very fine residences. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE MILE FROM the depot at Rye, Westchester County, a pleasant country residence, with from 10 to 60 acres of land. The house has 14 rooms, is surrounded by fine shade trees, garden made, ice-house filled, barn, stable, carriage-house and plenty of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$3,400.—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, water and gas, located on Walworth-st., 100 feet from Dekalb-av., on which the cars run to Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply to J. CLARKE, on the premises.

BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Eight valuable lots, joining together, 25 by 100 feet each, on south side of 97th-st., commencing about 300 feet west of Bloomingdale-road, (Broadway.) For particulars, address A. Z., (giving name, &c.,) Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—From May 1, the residence of the late William Swan, containing about seven acres of land, on which is a double two story frame house, barn, &c. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

SEVEN LARGE LOTS FOR SALE—130 TO 100 feet deep on corner of avenue, fenced in, being some of the best lots in Bergen; horse cars every ten minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Apply to D. B. VINES, Pallisade-av., South Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$15,000 CASH REQUIRED—Or to let low, for 7 rooms frescoed, a two-story and basement brick house on 14th-st., near 6th-av., South Brooklyn, with five full lots as garden; high ground. Take 5th-av. cars at Fulton, Wall, or Atlantic Ferries.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st., or No. 50 East 36th-st.

BROWNVILLE LOTS—22 LOTS ON RALPH and Grove sts., Evergreen-av., to exchange for a house in Williamsburgh or New-York, Seventh Ward. Some cash willbe put in.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK house, all modern improvements, fine garden, arbours and grapevines; convenient to all the ferries, in Williamsburgh; for sale cheap and on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st. Open till 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a mahogany case; drawers on each side: worth $110; will be sold for $85. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row, *Times* Building.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT, BOORMAN-PLACE, West 33d-st., very fine house and location; if not sold will be let; rent $1,200; the furniture can be bought if required. Call soon at No. 375 9th-av., J. E. HATCH.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE—SITUATED ON the south side of West 33d-st., near 11th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. LOSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—House No. 441 (new No. 495) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, WITH board, a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, except carpets, on second floor. Inquire at No. 74 Pierrepont-st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., as follows:

First—A farm of 76 acres on the Whitehall and Waterford Turnpike; good house, barn, &c.; the Champlain Canal passes through the place. Price $4,200.

Second—A farm two miles from the Village of Fort Edward, 118 acres, house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $5,000.

Third—A farm 2½ miles from the Village of Fort Edward, 153 acres; good farm house, barns and outbuildings. Price $7,000.

Fourth—A farm adjoining the last-mentioned one; contains 147 acres; good farm house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $7,300.

Fifth—The island lying opposite the Village of Fort Edward, formerly called Monroe, now Smith's Island, about 70 acres; two barns. Price $6,000.

The above lands are all under cultivation and in good fence. The Village of Fort Edward affords a ready market for all produce raised. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER, OR ON Long Island, or along Long Island Sound in Connecticut, not further east than Fairfield, with good improvements, worth $10,000 to $15,000, in exchange for improved store property in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 1,910 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM, SIXTY-five acres, thirty under cultivation, balance fine wood land, 2½ miles from Lakeville station, on the Long Island Railroad, for $3,000, one thousand cash. Inquire at HANAN, RICHARD & CO'S, No. 30 Dey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF 5TH-AV.—The entire second floor, with private table, to a family of three persons, may be had from 1st of May for five months or one year; the most satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 140 5th-av., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON FIRST OR second floor, with closets, baths, and all modern improvements, with private table, in a first-class house, on either Union or Madison square, for a gentleman and his wife. Address Box No. 1,917 Post-office, stating terms, location, and conveniences.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—With board, on second and third floors front, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Possession 1st May; family private; unexceptionable references required; first-class house and location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW ROOMS to let to gentlemen who can appreciate desirable accommodations, and are willing to pay liberally for the same; breakfast and tea, if desired. By addressing L. S., Station G Post-office, a personal interview can be had.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in 48th-st., will let the front and back rooms, with every convenience, and handsomely furnished, to one or two gentlemen with or without breakfast, from the 1st of May. Address CROMWELL, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board; location near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome.

JERSEY CITY.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, in a private family, a pleasant room, with breakfast and tea. Address, with particulars, C. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FOR $340, at Englewood, New-Jersey, 13 miles from Jersey City, and only three minutes' walk from the depot; a new cottage, 36x26, two stories high, with basement, kitchen and attic finished. Furnace will be put in if desired. Inquire of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st., room No. 24.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situate on the Post-road from Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, about half a mile south of the Village of Hyde Park, within one mile of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and on the finest drive in Dutchess County. The place contains 14 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, an abundance of large and small fruit, a choice assortment of apple and pear trees just bearing, and plenty of shade trees. The buildings consist of a spacious and commodious dwelling house, a carriage house and stabling for four horses and two cows, an ice-house, hennery, &c. There is a full supply of first-rate water. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the entire premises in excellent order. Terms easy and possession given at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to H. GREENE, on the premises.

If not sold before the 1st of May next, it will be to rent to a careful, reliable family.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.

Fiedler's Park, within ten minutes' walk of Tompkin's landing.

One house, No. 6, upward of 16 rooms.

One house, No. 3, upward of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements.

The park incloses about 12 acres, a fine healthy situation, with unsurpassed view of the City, bay and narrows. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—A fine country residence at Croton Falls, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from depot of Harlem Railroad, a large Gothic house, with modern improvements; grounds contain 36 acres. A good stock of fruit trees, fine garden and cold grapery. All necessary farm and outbuildings; ice house filled; houses for gardener and coachman; a pond and stream within the grounds; shade trees and shrubbery in abundance. More land my be had if desired. Price, $20,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, one of the most eligible residences on the Hudson; house spacious, built of brick, containing every modern convenience, with broad piazza; grounds about five acres, tastefully laid out with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; stable, ice and gas houses, hennery, grapery, &c.; accessible by steamboat, road and cars; one hour from Chambers-st., and five minutes from depot. Possession 1st of May, or sooner if desired. Inquire on the premises, or No. 260 Canal-st.

D. B. COX.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 20 acres of improved land, beautifully situated on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, within one hour's ride of the City. The house contains eleven rooms, with a good cellar. The barn and outbuildings are spacious and in good order. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries and the smaller fruits in abundance. Price $12,500. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A FURnished house, with ice-house, garden, stables, &c., pleasantly situated in a very healthy location on the Hudson River, in Ulster County, nearly opposite Barrytown; communication with the City easy both by railroad and steamboat. It will be let for the Summer on moderate terms. Apply to

G. TILLOTSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR RYE depot, 96 acres of fine land, 18 woodland, balance nearly all finely improved. The house is large, two-story and attic, has all the improvements, and is supplied with pure water from a never-failing spring, which is carried to the garden, green-house and yards. The buildings are all nearly new and in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 14 rooms, of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Price, $6,000; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Brandon, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 35 minutes by ferry from New-York. Terms, $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South-st., at 9 A. M.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 85 feet wide on Syosset-st., and 35 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ½ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. Paulding, at Hyde Park, for sale; one of the most beautiful on the Hudson River; about 40 acres, large mansion house, two cottages and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to J. N. PAULDING, 30 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Furnished or unfurnished, modern house, healthy location, good neighborhood, near the water, and within an hour's ride of the City; four acres of land, barn, &c. Address E. F., Flushing.

FOR SALE—MY NEW HOUSE, BARNS AND two acres of land, in Boiling Spring, N. J., 30 minutes from New-York, on New-York and Erie Railway; ten trains each way daily; unobjectionable. Price $7,000. D. B. IVISON, No. 48 Walker-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

MARLBOROUGH, ULSTER COUNTY.—Ten acres, house, barn, fruit, &c., 1 mile from Hampton Landing, opposite New-Hamburgh, Hudson River Railroad. Price $3,000. Will be exchanged for a Williamsburgh house. S. COCKCROFT, 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE RESIdence, fine grounds and plenty of fruit, at Flushing, Long Island, three-fourths of a mile from depot. Price $8,500. Rent $450. Inquire of STEPHEN A. PIERCE & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $8,500; or to let $500, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 6 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 37 Park-row.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., WITHIN eight or ten minutes' walk of the depot, a convenient house, two stories and basement, two acres of land and barn. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next to premises. Rent $225.

A PREMIUM ON GREENBACKS PAID IN GOLD—For sale, a fine large cottage, in the suburbs of village; every desirable outward surrounding, and two or three acres of land; a very cheap property at $5,000. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome Gothic cottage, with about one acre of ground, finely fruited and shaded, and a magnificent view of the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to

E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

AT YONKERS.—A COTTAGE FOR SALE OR to rent; good river view, and within five minutes' walk of the depot; contains 12 rooms and all the modern improvements; plenty of shade and fruit. For particulars, inquire at Room No. 8, No. 59 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE PLACE IN the village of Hempstead, L. I.; commodious house, plenty of fruit, stable, &c., with about 1½ acres of ground. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 46 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, of JAMES H. PULLIS.

FOR SALE—$2,200—$700 DOWN—A COTTAGE IN Newtown, near New-York and Flushing Railroad depot; good well, plenty of small fruit, &c.; ¼ acre of land. Apply to H. WORTHINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT WITH from 1 to 5 acres, in Stamford, Conn., near New-Haven depot and the bay. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., BElow 100th-st., two lots very finely located. Price, $10,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.

J. H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL,
By order of the Secretary of War,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1864,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, P. M.,
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,
The following Ordnance Stores:

140,376 pounds 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounder, and 9 and 10 inch shot.

407,946 pounds 12, 24, 32 and 42 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shells.

7,205 pounds old iron (scrap.)

Terms of sale, cash on delivery of the property.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.

NEW-YORK ARSENAL, N. Y., April 18, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VERY LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERB REAL BRONZES, CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE, REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS, ELEGANT FRENCH AND DRESDEN CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ray, No. 3 University-place, near Waverley-place, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the most of which was made to order in Paris for the present owner, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Elaborately carved wood and gilt suite in blue and gold silk reps, 15 pieces, superb console and centre tables, verde antique marble-tops, elegant divans in gold-colored satin, very large and superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gold-colored satin and blue and silk reps curtains, heavy lace curtains, superb Dresden China mantel vases, real Aubusson carpets.

LIBRARY.

Very fine mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs in embroidered coverings; elegant solid mahogany library bookcases, with real bronze fittings; fine mahogany centre-tables, jaune antique tops; rosewood and ebony arm and Spanish chairs, rich Axminster carpets.

BOUDOIR.

Heavily carved walnut etagere, elegant side and easy chairs in satin and plush, rich Aubusson carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid mahogany extension-table, sideboards, marble tops; dining chairs, engravings, large double iron safe, very large assortment of Dresden and elegant assortment of French china, heavy cut and engraved glassware, Sheffield plate, &c.

BED CHAMBERS.

French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilet glasses, couches and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, work and fancy tables, damask and lace curtains, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

The bronzes were made to order from original designs, the models of which were immediately destroyed that no duplicate might be made, viz.: superb clocks with candelabras to match, elegant chandeliers and brackets, sphynxes, statues and figures, inkstands, &c.

Carrara marble statue Psyche abandoned, by Bienaimé, of Rome; Florence Boav, Verde di Prato, ornaments, &c.

The furniture &c. will be on exhibition on Tuesday 26th inst., by permits, which, with the catalogue, may be had at the Auctioneers' Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneer.

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE collection of paintings and statuary. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.:

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—

Being the entire gallery of R. Brooking, Esq., of this City, and purchased by him principally in Europe, from the artists, during the past six years, and sold only as the owner is about leaving to reside in Europe. We can confidently say that this collection will be found equally interesting with those heretofore offered by us. Among other choice artists are the following:

Professor Ed. Hildebrand, of Berlin.
Jobbe Duval, of Paris.
Springer, of Amsterdam.
Louis Haghe, of London.
Florent Willans, of Brussels.
E. Le Poitevin, of Paris.
Louis Meyer, of the Hague.
J. Couture, of Paris.
B. C. Koek Koek.
E. Isabey.
Beckab, of Berlin.
H. G. Tenkate, of Amsterdam.
F. Bossuet, of Brussels.
Guilleman, of Paris.

Troyon.	A. Achenbach.	Gudin.
Lambinet.	Boddingten.	Coutourier.
Linton.		

and other equally distinguished artists. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Wednesday, 20th instant, as above.

STATUARY.

Statuette by Bartolini, Innocence and Fidelity, from the collection of the late Joseph Bonaparte, and is a portrait of his daughter, the Princess Canino, when a child.

N. B.—No other pictures but those belonging to this collection will be offered in this sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and German schools, most of which have been recently received from Europe. The collection contains specimens from the studios of artists of reputation, both in Europe and this country, and is worthy of the attention of the art public, among which will be found the works of

ZACHARIE WOLLERMANS,	J. KRUSEMAN,
GIRARD,	LEMMENS,
CARRABAIN,	A. R. VERON,
BOUYLANGER,	VAN SEVERDONCK,
VERHENVERHALL,	LEGING,

and others of undoubted reputation. Also, three fine oil-paintings from a private European collection. The above are now on exhibition.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No 130 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE, &c., ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF THE STOCK OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BRETTS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c., of the late DANIEL W. NORRIS, at No. 6 East Houston-st., (near Broadway.)

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at the above stable, to close the estate, without reserve, the entire stock, consisting of 5 carriages, 2 barouches, 2 bretts, 6 top and no top buggies, 7 sleighs, (including 1 four horse sleigh,) 20 horses, 24 sets double and single harness, wolf, bear, and other robes, blankets, bells, whips, &c.

ALSO,
1 COLT, sired by the celebrated "BEPPO."
ALSO,

Office furniture, viz.: desks, closets, &c.

TERMS CASH, and a deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Bassford, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, and running along the westerly side of said road toward Tremont, consisting of woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near the railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Bassford. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., and to PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on the north shore of Staten Island, near New-Brighton, on the south side Castleton-av., between Bard and Bement avs., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., by A. JOURNEAY, nine acres of land eligibly located on high ground, affording a commanding view of the Kill Von Kull and the surrounding country to the Orange Mountains. This land is in the vicinity of first-class residences, and well worthy the attention of capitalists. Terms at sale. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 58 West Washington-place.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell, on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood piano, oil-cloths, rosewood parlor furniture, etageres, centre tables, gas chandeliers, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, mirrors, dressing bureaus, mahogany wash-stands and toilet tables, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, window shades and curtains, stair rods, hat racks, crockery, glass and china ware. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brownstone house, No. 74 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, medallion and tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood piano, mirrors, cornices, lace curtains, chamber furniture, china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen by permit on the Monday previous to the sale. Catalogues now ready at our office, No. 14 Pine-st.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brown-stone front house situated southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Ross sts., consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, pier glass, carpets, bureaus, chairs, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c. Terms cash in bankable money.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood and mahogany suites, extension dining-tables, rosewood marble-top hat stand, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt frame mirrors, oil-cloth, stair carpets, stair rods, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw beds, china, crockery and glass ware.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Beach-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, mahogany marble-top centre and card tables, mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, oil-cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair rods, extra dining table, china, crockery and glassware.

D. CLARKSON, JR., Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.—STOCK OF MARBLE SLABS, &c., MACHINERY, ENGINE BOILER, RUBBING BED, GANGS, &c., AND SAW BLADES. PELLS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 1,206 Broadway, the entire stock as above, on 4 months' credit. Stock now ready for examination.

AUCTION SALES

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE
OF
BOOKS AND CURIOSITIES

that has ever occurred in this country, will be commenced

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, on

MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 2, at 4 o'clock.

And continued, daily, in the order of the catalogue, until all is sold—being the entire collection of the late distinguished antiquarian,

MR. JOHN ALLAN,

Consisting of choice, scarce, curious, superb and unique books, mostly in elegant and substantial bindings; also, original drawings, engravings, antiquities, articles of virtu, autographs, coins, medals, minerals, seals, Highland, Clan dresses, silver ware, boxes, armor, &c., &c. This collection was made with much care and great enthusiasm during a long life, and is now to be dispersed—presenting an opportunity to purchase which has never before been equaled.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 25,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 54 Willow-st., between Orange and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn:

Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, painted chamber sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, crockery, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 364 Hicks-st., corner of Union: The Brussels carpets and oil cloths and window shades, mahogany library bookcase, sofas, desk, heater and fixtures, &c., &c., in good order.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 41 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts.

Rosewood 7-octave piano, by Stodart, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, &c.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at the residence No. 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., the entire contents of above house, comprising a large and varied assortment of

RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MEDALLION AND VELVET CARPETING, STATUARY, REAL BRONZES, LINE OF FIRST OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on
TUESDAY, APRIL 26,

at the residence No. 17 West 26th-st., near the 5th-av., the entire contents of the above house, comprising a large assortment of

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in rosewood, walnut and oak.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

This Company will hold their fifteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 2 P. M., if not previously sold at private sale, 100 acres of land—90 under good state of cultivation—10 fine wood-land, situated in Piscataway, 2 miles from railroad depot, 3 miles below the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., with a fine and beautiful frontage on the Raritan River. All kinds of fruit in abundance, well watered, good fences, good house, nearly new, containing 11 rooms, large barn, new carriage-house, &c.; suitable for farming and gardening purposes, or for a gentleman's residence. Large part of puechase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

PHILIP LEE,
J. MELICT LEE,
JOHN M. LEE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON FIRST AND Washington sts., Brooklyn, and lots on 1st-av, New-York.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOKLYN, 1ST-ST.—3 lots situated on the northeast corner of 1st and South 8th sts., directly opposite the ferry, and in the neighborhood of fine improvements. On lots Nos. 1 and 2 there is a house 22x34 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two-story frame house and lot, No. 259 Washington-st., east side, near Johnson-st. There is an alley to the rear of the lot, running from Johnson-st. to Myrtle-av. Lot 25x106 feet.

NEW-YORK, 1ST-AV.—4 lots situate on the northwest corner of 1st-av. and 113th-st., each 25.2x100 feet.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 204 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut sofas and chairs, oval pier mirror and cornices, rosewood centre-table, bronze figures, rosewood buffet and chairs, lounges, French china, silver-plated ware, cut glass, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, enameled furniture, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, velvet stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, black walnut hatstand, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 63 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire furniture, consisting of elaborately carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson-flowered satin, rosewood reception chair, centre table, marble-top; rosewood etagere, two bronze Egyptian vases, fine French plate pier glasses, red damask curtains, cornices, window shades, bronze and gilt chandeliers, dining chairs, one oak extension table, tete-a-tete hall chair, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows, bureaus, washstands, glassware, crockery, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 71 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av., Elegant household furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb carved rosewood suite, elegant rosewood suite in satin brocade, elegant rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, superb brocatel and lace window curtains, extension dining-table, dining chairs, buffet, china dinner set, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany furniture and black walnut furniture, china, crockery, glass and kitchen ware all in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 157 Prince-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs, rockers, sofas and tete-a-tetes, covered in hair cloth; rosewood ottomans in crimson plush, gilt-frame colored engravings, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, &c.; china, crockery and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of superior bay horses well bred—one *Abdallah*, the other *Champion*, 6 years old this Spring, sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for them. Any gentleman wanting a pair of well broken, gentle, kind and true horses, would do well to avail himself of the present opportunity. Good roadsters and one an excellent saddle horse.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 1ST-AV., 23D., PRINCE AND THOMPSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Esq., Referee:

1ST-AV. AND 23D-ST.—The three valuable lots southwest corner 1st-av. and 23d-st., together, 74½x75 feet.

PRINCE AND THOMPSON STS.—Valuable Church property southwest corner; lot 53x75 feet, with alley-way adjoining on Thompson-st., four feet wide.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st. Terms at sale.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms No. 1 North William-st., a large quantity of household furniture of every description—sofas, tables, chairs, Brussels carpets, &c.; wardrobes, 2 billiard tables, ten lever presses, one feed wagon, one rockaway wagon and harness, one light buggy wagon with leather top, one gray horse, six years old, stylish driver.

PALMER & SARLES, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 306 East 11th-st., one 15-horse engine and boiler, three saw-benches, and Mandel's pulleys, shafting, belting, cart, wagon, &c., &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

FINANCIAL.

DORSET GOLD MINING CO.

Sixty thousand acres of land in fee, three thousand acres in islands, and twelve miles river front, on the Chaudiere River, Canada East. The capital of this company is based on the value of the lands and timber, leaving the rise of the lands and the discovery of minerals as a source to pay dividends. Subscription books for a limited amount, at $2 50 per share, will be opened on TUESDAY next, the 26th inst., on favorable terms: $1 payable in cash, balance 1st June. Applications addressed to C. S. MARSHALL, Esq., Treasurer, at the office of the company, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-law6mS*

PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURING their lives, and those already interested in Life Insurance, would do well to communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information highly important to them. A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 5th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice President.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.

H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,

Two of the persons named in the articles of association.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 35 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustee for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—THE $100 bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds is now being collected and paid. Communication by mail promptly answered. Apply, with discharges, to J. P. HUNT & Co., No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; or would cook, wash and iron for a small family. She has lived for three years in her present place, where she can been seen until Tuesday, 26th inst., any day after 4 P. M.—No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES a situation in City or country as cook and laundress, or for general housework; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, willing to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and washing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 122 East 42d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITuation to travel with a family in the capacity of nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; Good City reference from her last place. No. 40 East 31st-st., where she can be seen on Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS FIVE years' reference to her present employer, wants a place as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 310 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, in City or country, as infant's nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can bring them up by the bottle; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid, by a competent young woman; understands the care of children; can do chamberwork and first-rate sewing. Call at No. 16 East 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as waitress, who understands her business, and has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 105 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO COOK and assist in the washing and ironing for a private family; must have good City references. Call before 1 o'clock at No. 110 9th-st., near Broadway.

A PROTESTANT GOVERNESS, THAT can teach French and music, or would take a situation as lady's maid and take care of children's clothes; also, a Scotch nurse, that can take an infant from its birth; German, English and American housekeepers; seamstresses, that can cut and fit and work on different sewing machines; lady's maids that can dress hair; first-class cooks and select servants for all work. Also, male help may be obtained at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, formerly of the Church Home, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—A reliable, strong girl, 23 years of age, who has been several years with the family she now leaves, and who will recommend her highly, wishes to take charge of children on the voyage for her passage. Address K., Box No. 4,116 Post-office, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a middle aged married man, German; is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen, for three days, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; inquire at *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MARRIED perfect gardner; familiar with each branch of horticulture; best reference given. Address to be left at New-York *Times* Office. Mr. KOERPER NEW, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good driver. Country preferred. Good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; is sober, honest and fully understands the care and driving of horses; can furnish the best of reference. Address C. G., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper, a graduate of Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie. Address A. C. S., Spring Valley, N. Y.

J. J. HARLEY, PRACTICAL GARDENER.—Gardens laid out in the best manner; has eighteen years' general practice in this country; green-houses attended to by the month or year; has the best of City references. All orders received at No. 416 East 10th-st., in the store; Greenwood Cemetery. Work attended to.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK a first-class operator on a Grover & Baker's sewing machine; must understand doing fine white work, as well as all kinds of cloak work. To one thoroughly experienced on above machine, a steady situation the year round will be given, and good wages. Address Box No. 311 Post-office, Poughkeepsie, New-York, stating experience and wages required.

WANTED—A MAN, MARRIED OR SINGLE, competent to take charge of a small place not far from the City of New-York, who understands the care of horses and plain gardening; City reference required and permanent place offered. Address Box No. 1,591 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN PUT $500 or $1,000 into an established book, stationery and news business, in a first-class locality up town. Can obtain the entire interest, with influence and experience of the proprietor if unacquainted with the business. Address X. F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS cook; well recommended for knowledge of her business and strict honesty; a Presbyterian preferred. Apply to No. 11 East 30th-st., on Tuesday, April 21, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE WHOLESALE order drug clerks, about 19 years of age, who have had some experience in the business and can bring good recommendations. Apply to A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH or German, to have care of a vegetable garden and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place near the City. Apply at No. 24 Park-place, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS CHILdren's maid and seamstress, and assist the chamberwork; best reference required. Inquire at Room No. 38 St. James Hotel, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS seamstress and lady's maid. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER, ENGLISH, Scotch or German. Those having good City references may apply at the southwest corner 34th-st. and 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN AS COACHMAN—ONE WHO can work in a vegetable garden, and make himself generally useful. Call at No. 24 William-st., room No. 21, third floor; liberal wages to one well recommended.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE IN WALL-ST., A young man 15 to 18 years old, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Address Box No. 2,552 Post-office, in applicant's handwriting.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN the Dry-goods and Commission business—a young man of character, capacity and experience. Address Box No. 446 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A LAW OFFICE, ONE who writes a good plain hand. Apply at No. 59 Fulton-st., second floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—DESK ROOM OR PART OF AN OFfice, in the neighborhood of Wall, Broad or Front sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 9TH-av., corner of 31st-st.—Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, 24th inst., Morning and Evening, at usual hours. Subject, by request, A. M.—*The Millennium*, from the texts Dan. vii, 27; Rev. xx., 1-6. Special reference, in the Evening, to *Christian Union*, from the texts Eph. iv., 3, 13-16, 30-32. Rev. THOMAS STREET, of York, Penn., Pastor elect, will preach next Lord's Day, May 1.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, Madison-st., corner Catherine-st.—Rev. E. D. MURPHY, of Avon, Conn., will preach SABBATH MORNING, 24th inst., and in the EVENING will relate some highly interesting facts connected with the *Recent Exhibitions of the Mighty Power of God in the Conversion of many of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; seats free.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry." The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Mode of Worship of the Early Christians.* Believers in the Lord Jesus are affectionately invited. The Gospel will be preached to the unconverted.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Elm-place Congregational Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a farewell discourse will be delivered preparatory to removing into the new Church Edifice, in Elm-place, on the following Sabbath.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the AFTERNOON.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., BY SPECIAL REquest, will repeat his sermon on the *Creed*, at St Paul's Chapel, on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 24th inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. A collection will be made in aid of the free distribution of prayer-books.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning discourse—*Does Every Man Get what he Works For?* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—The pulpit of this church will be supplied on SUNDAY, 24th April, by the delegates to the General Conference; at 10½ A. M., Rev. D. W. CLARK, D. D.; 7½ P. M., Rev. WM. L. THORNTON, A. M., delegate from the British Conference.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Design and Destiny of the Bible.* All are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. Mr. WOLF. The public invited. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., delegate from the California Conference to the General Conference. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS TRUTH SEEKERS CONVERSATIONAL AND TEST CIRCLES, 11 A. M.—Wonderful sympathetic diagnoses of disease, &c., at 3. At 7½ P. M., Randolph's great speech, SUNDAY, at Union Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st. The serious and sceptic invited.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—In the Broome-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, 24th inst., the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, will give an account of his recent visit to the armies in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. A collection will be taken in aid of the Christian Commission.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services EVERY SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Predicted Speedy Advent of a new Politico-moral Confederacy of Nations, etc.* Services 7½ o'clock.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JOEL CROFT, the newly appointed pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, April 24 inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give a second lecture on *The Working Women*, and the necessity of opening new spheres of labor for them. Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches in the morning.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly Meeting will be held at the rooms, (Bible House,) 3d-av. and 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
R. R. McBURNEY, Rec. Sec'y.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at the hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, HISTORICAL Society's Building, 2d-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING on *The Great Fair.* In the EVENING on *The Mystery of the Soul. What is the Soul? Its Shape? Is it Immortal?* Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services in the Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The Rev. A. ROGERS, Assistant Minister of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av. Services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

REV. WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, D. D., WILL preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. STEVENSON'S,) 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

THE PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND REVELATIONS.—Prof. MATTISON will deliver the first of a series of Sabbath evening lectures, upon *The Harmony Between the Bible and the Natural Sciences*, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of poor children in visiting this school are never disappointed.

CONFIRMATION.—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Bishop POTTER will confirm in this Church next SUNDAY EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs., preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Seats free; all are invited.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. ALFRED HARRIS, of Hoboken. Morning at 10½; evening, 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; at 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-Street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

THE REV. ROBINSON SCOTT, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND—Will preach in the 17th-st. Methodist E. Church, near 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance, will repeat, by request, his *Anti-Tobacco Sermon to young men*, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING next, April 26, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Future Life for the Righteous Only.* All are invited.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

GOOD NEWS!—CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS Messenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and friends of Christ cordially invited.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., between Grand and Broome.—Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD BY A limited number, in a first-class house with superior board, in a fine airy situation, 1½ hours from Wall-st. Persons willing to pay a liberal price can address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, with real name and references.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY FROM the 1st of May, for a gentleman and his wife, within one hour from New-York; farm house preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER, LIVING AT Kensico Depot, Harlem Railroad, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. An interview may be had on Tuesday, the 26th, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 15 Platt-st. Stabling for horses.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st. Every family should have a box of our assorted crackers.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

New Styles.
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Swiss Lace,
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Reps,
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Japanese do.,
Damask,
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And all other
Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway,
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WINDOW SHADES

Gold,
Opaque,
White,
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and Blue
Holland,
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Patent
Fixtures,
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other
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styles.

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Striped Twills, "Jacquards," Bazin Dimities, Hollands, &c., &c., with every other material suitable for slip covers of carriages and furniture, the greatest variety in the City.

CRETONNE CHINTZES,
and other styles for bedroom and cottage curtains.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
are now taking orders to furnish on the 1st of May all kinds of plain and fancy
WINDOW SHADES,
every variety of Shade Fixtures, Picture Hangings, &c., &c., at retail for reasonable prices.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES.
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

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All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 759 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

CARPETS FOR SALE.—ON ACCOUNT OF removal, the carpets on entire four floors, laid down new two years ago, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 536 7th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $8, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN'S "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all Diseases of Head, Throat, &c., &c. Can be obtained at her principal offices, No. 25 Bond-st. (after May 1, No. 16 Bond-st.,) New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also of druggists generally. Price $5. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 23, at 1 o'clock,
LAST GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE,
in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the
BIRTH OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,
And in aid of the fund for erecting a
MONUMENT IN THE CENTRAL PARK,
on which occasion will be produced the entire opera of
LA SOMNAMBULA,
with the following splendid cast:
Amina..........Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Elvino..........Sig. BRIGNOLI
Rodolfo..........Sig. BELLINI
Lisa..........Miss FANNY STOCKTON
In addition to which the following selections from works based upon the brilliant dramatic creations of the genius of Shakespeare:
1. WEDDING MARCH—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Mendelssohn.
2. The celebrated grand Duet from Rossini's OTHELLO.
Othello..........Sig. MAZZOLENI
Iago..........Sig. BELLINI
3. Chorus, Aria and Duet from Nicolai's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Falstaff..........Herr HERMANNS
Fluth..........Sig. WEINLICH
Conductor..........Sig. J. NUNO
ADMISSION $1. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.
NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.
Doors open at 12¼, to commence at 1 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MONDAY EVENING, April 25,
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN
OF
THE LATE MR. GEORGE REA,
Basso of the English Opera Troupe, on which occasion the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
will appear, having kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Master WOOD,
Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.
His first appearance since his return from California and Australia.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at Pyle & Brother's drug-store, corner of Fulton and Pierrepont sts.; Sawyer & Thompson's, corner of Jay-st. and Fulton-av.; Mr. J. T. Cox's Park Theatre Building; Mr. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and at all the music-stores. Box office Wood's Minstrels.

FAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, BEGINNING MAY 17, 1864.

The undersigned having been appointed agents, in connection with others, to solicit, collect and forward donations in behalf of said fair, would earnestly appeal to the liberal Eastern public for their cordial aid in fulfilling the objects of the agency, by prompt contributions of money, merchandise, articles of curiosity, relics, books, pictures, agricultural and mechanical implements, live stock, products of the farm, dairy or otherwise.
"Let us not be weary in well doing."

GENTLEMEN.

WM. K. STRONG,	SAM'L T. HYDE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	O. WATSON CHILD,
ALONZO CHILD,	ELON G. PRATT,
ARCHIBALD YOUNG,	REV. HENRY M. FIELD,
GEO. POMEROY,	SHERMAN J. BACON,
S. H. WALES,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
LEWIS ROBERTS,	JAS. A. McCOMBIE,
WM. E. DODGE, Jr.,	JOHN T. MARTIN,
WINTHROP G. RAY,	HORACE WHITTEMORE,
HENRY K. GATES,	GEO. H. LIVINGSTON,
C. E. DETMOLD,	B. L. SHAROON,
WALTER M. SMITH,	J. D. EGBERT.

LADIES.

Mrs. GEN. FREMONT,	Mrs. SAM'L T. HYDE,
Mrs. WM. K. STRONG,	Mrs. SHERM'N J. BACON,
Mrs. LUTH'R C. CLARK,	Mrs. GEO. POMEROY,
Mrs. ALONZO CHILD,	Mrs. O. W. CHILD,
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Mrs. D. T. WALES,	Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,	Mrs. HENRY K. GATES,
Mrs. JOHN T. MARTIN,	Mrs. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

NOTE—Contributions in money may be sent to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked "I. E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo.," with name of donor on the margin, and sent to Messrs. Pratt & Fox, No. 20 Cliff-st., N. Y., together with two invoices, giving value and articles.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand, or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, india rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other india rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

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ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies announce that the Executive Committee have nominated Mr. Wilson G. Hunt and Mr. William H. Webb to act with Mr. William Kemble, Mr. J. Butler Wright and Hon. Charles P. Daly, who have been nominated by the Committee on Arms and Trophies, to superintend the opening of the ballots and the entrance upon the subscription books of the votes for the army and navy swords at the fair, which shall be deposited between the hours of 2 P. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., after which hour last named no vote will be received from any quarter, as heretofore announced.

This mode of bringing the subscriptions to a close has been adopted by the committee, from the conviction that it will most surely attain order and perfect fairness in recording of the votes given during the last hours of the fair.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1864.

ARMY AND NAVY SWORDS.

☞ The subscription for the army and navy swords in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. No subscriptions will be taken on the books after 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. Ballot-boxes will be placed in the Fair Buildings at 14th-st. and 17th-st., to receive all subscriptions from 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber inclosing the money or certified check on bank in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription book the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Wishing to afford the opportunity of visiting the Fair to as many persons as possible, the managers have decided that the rate of admission on FRIDAY and SATURDAY shall be 25 cents. In order to accommodate the crowd that will be present, it is requested and expected that season tickets shall not be used on those days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the managers hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request. The price of admission previous to Friday will be 50 cents. The Public Schools are admitted this week, but they leave the buildings before the hour of opening to the public. Auction sales of goods will be held every evening, at the 14th-st. buildings, and on Friday and Saturday, at the Union-square buildings.
GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

WATCHES.—FOR SALE AT THE SWISS booth, (Union-square Department,) Metropolitan Fair, several very fine watches given by the manufacturers in Switzerland. They will not be sold at auction.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A BAROUCHE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c., is offered for sale by a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at the private stable next to the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND COACH, IN good order, suitable for Summer use, built by Wood Brothers. Price $300. Apply at the stable No. 132 West 15th-st., (in rear of first house west of Sanitary Fair Building,) before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—A RELIABLE PAIR OF BLACK carriage horses, sixteen hands high. Inquire at stable corner 5th-av. and 21st-st. Price $700.

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THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

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Commences at 7½.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH.
The entertainments THIS EVENING will be for the benefit of a fund devoted to the purpose of erecting in the CENTRAL PARK
A MEMENTO TO THE IMMORTAL BARD
Mr. HACKETT will appear as..........Falstaff
IN KING HENRY IV.
WM. WHEATLEY..........as..........Prince Hal
Hotspur by Mr. McCULLOUGH, who has kindly volunteered his services.
The cast will comprise the following artists:
Messrs. J. Nunan, Burnett, Lamb, Collier, Holmes, Blaisdell, De Forrest, Houpt, &c.; Misses Ada Clifton, Mary Wells, &c., &c.
MONDAY, April 25, those distinguished artists,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will resume their unprecedentedly successful engagement, (that was brought to a premature conclusion in consequence of the illness of Mr. Williams.)
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
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THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
with magnificent scenery, appointments, effects, music, &c., and a superb cast.
In preparation,
BEL DEMONIO.

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F. BERGNER'S
GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1864.
The following artists will appear:

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J. MOSENTHAL,	H. REYER,
G. MATZKA,	M. SCHWARZ,
C. BERGMANN,	F. HOCH,
LUIS SCHREIBER,	H. MOLLENHAUER,
WILLIAM MASON,	A. H. PEASE.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
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TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64,
FIFTH CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 23, 1864.
Orchestral pieces—Symphony, F. Schubert; Overture, "Genoveva," Schumann; Concert overture, Rietz, and concert for piano, Hummel; Solo performers, Signor Lotti, "tenor," and Mr. R. Hoffman, "piano;" Conductor, Carl Bergmann. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert $1 50 each. Doors open at seven, to commence at eight o'clock.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

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HELLER'S WONDERS,
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A rich and rare programme of Music and Mystery, embracing the Cabalistic Clock, the Plumes, the Wings, the Second Sight, Grand Solos on the Piano, &c., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 23, at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; children half-price.

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DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SHAKESPEARE JUBILEE.
Ter-centenary of the birth of Shakespeare.
BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 23.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Shakespeare's Comedy of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO,
by the entire dramatic company.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
To conclude with the laughable Farce,
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Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, will appear between the acts.
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KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

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in which will appear the author,
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MONDAY—Third time this season, the
ROAD TO RUIN.
TUESDAY—ROSEDALE.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce the engagement of
MISS JANE COOMBS,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre as
LADY TEAZLE in the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
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WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in announcing that on SATURDAY EVENING, THE 23D,
being the THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
of the birth of
SHAKESPEARE,
MISS AVONIA JONES
has most generously volunteered to devote that evening to the benefit of a fund for the purpose of erecting a statue to the
IMMORTAL BARD,
in the
CENTRAL PARK,
and will appear for the first time in New-York as
JULIET,
in Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
With the same object, one of the members of the committee,
EDWIN BOOTH,
has most generously relinquished his engagement at Niblo's for that night, and volunteered his services, appearing as
ROMEO.
The part of Friar Laurence will be enacted by a distinguished gentleman, who has volunteered for this occasion.
Mercurtio..........Mr. Charles Barron
Tybalt..........Mr. Thayer
Capulet..........Mr. Morris
Lady Capulet..........Miss Adams
Nurse..........Mrs. Hind
As it is presumed that all will be glad to contribute to this object, there will be no free list on this night.
In rehearsal, a romantic, historical drama in four acts and seven tableaux, never performed in New-York.

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THE SEAGRIST AND SAGRINO FAMILIES,
EATON STONE, SAM LONG, JAS. COOKE.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, EVENING at 8,
IN A BEWILDERING SERIES OF
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMMES.
The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved seats, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1¾; evening, at 7¼. Matinee commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
SATURDAY, April 23,
SHAKESPEARE JUBILEE.
In the Afternoon, at 3 o'clock,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT DREAM.
In the Evening, at 8 o'clock,
HAMLET,
with
Mad. METHUA SCHELLER
AS
OPHELIA.
Mr. Otto Hoym..........as..........Hamlet
Mad. Grahn..........as..........The Queen
Mr. Scherer..........as..........The Ghost

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Box Office at No. 678 Broadway.
SATURDAY, April 23, 1864,
"LA DAME DE SAINT TROPEZ,"
Drama in five acts, by MM. Bourgeois and Dennery.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
THURSDAY, April 28,
BENEFIT OF MR. PAUL JUIGNET.
"MONTJOIE," in five acts, by Octave Feuillet.

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BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF
DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25, 1864.
ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,
Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
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His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
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Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITLLE, Esq.,
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Committee of Arrangements.	Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE, Major GEO. A. HILTON, Capt. W. V. BYRNE, Capt. N. L. HANSEN, Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr., Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr., Capt. WM. RAYNOR, Lieut. R. MILBANK, Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD FITZPATRICK or JOHN FITZPATRICK; when last heard from they were in Tooley-st., London. Any tidings of them will be thankfully received by their sister, CATHARINE FITZPATRICK, No. 35 Laurens-st., New-York.

JOHN WILLIAMS (WHO SAILED IN THE *Villa Franca* from London) can have a letter from David by applying to WM. BANKS, No. 388 10th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION—NEW BRIGHTON, S.I., WILL open on SATURDAY, May 7.
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$10,000	Am. Gold........	175¾	400	Ill. Cen. R.........	130
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100	Mich. So. R.......	92¼	200	Copake Iron......	12⅜
100	do.............	92⅜			

The eye and the ear should be honored even above all the other organs, and when either fails to perform its natural functions, by disease or accident, we should not be too careful into whose hands we entrust them when we seek for restoration. There are hundreds who profess to have been educated as aurists and oculists, who have no positive knowledge of the magnificent mechanism which makes the eye and the ear fulfill the glorious offices for which their Creator intended them. In the hands of any of these the patient is almost certain to be positively and permanently injured; whereas, if placed under the care of a really scientific man, there is every probability, if care and skill can avail, and the diseased or injured organ is not beyond the possibility of cure, of health being restored to it. To the hands, then, of skillful oculists and aurists those who have diseased or malformed eyes or ears should commit themselves, and of this class of professionals we know of no gentleman before the public, at the present time, who more fully or more justly commands the confidence of all than Dr. VON EISENBERG. A more thorough scholar in all that pertains to medical and surgical lore there is not; and his experience and success in both hemispheres in treating the eye and the ear, his great specialties, has been such that it has been justly called "wonderful." Indeed, his cures have everywhere commanded respect and excited remark. To him, therefore, should the diseased go, certain that if the restoration of an injured organ is possible he can effect it; and if it is not, he is frank enough to inform the applicant, thereby saving him from future trouble, unnecessary pain and large exp

AN IMPOSITION.—A letter from the army at Nashville complains that the soldiers are obliged to pay $3 each for copies of *Cudjo's Cave*. This is a book all are eager for. Is it not a copperhead trick to keep it out of the hands of men who now are only too willing to avenge the martyrs of East Tennessee? asks a correspondent.—*Boston Transcript.*

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS contains graphic illustrations of live subjects; also, pictures in colors, new and popular music, supplementary sheets of fashions, entertaining literary matter, with other novel features. It is acknowledged to be one of the most spicy illustrated weeklies now published. —*Home Journal.*

THE NEW BOOK, by the author of "The Lamplighter," is said, far excels any previous work by this writer. It has great power and is of intense interest. It will be published in May, simultaneously in Boston and London.—*Boston Traveller.*

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SLEEPING IN CHURCH—Its Causes and Cure—Sunday Dinners—Ventilating Churches—Duty of the Sexton. Poetry: "He Died for Freedom," in the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for May; 15 cents, or $1 50 a year Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

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MARRIED.

BEEBE—MATHER.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. Dr. Rogers, EDWARD BEEBE to EMMA, eldest daughter of Hon. John C. Mather, all of this City.

BLAIR—KIMBALL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Samuel Alexander, D. D., D. CLINTON BLAIR to MARY A., daughter of the late Moses Kimball.

CATLIN—PRADAT.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday evening, April 10, by Rev. E. Guion, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, GEORGE L. CATLIN, of New-York, and LOUISE ELIZABETH, daughter of L. E. Pradat, Esq., of Pass Christian, Miss.

EMMET—HONE.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, WILLIAM C. EMMET, Jr., to EMILY, daughter of John Hone.

EVANS—GROAT.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Nelson Snell, CORNELIUS H. EVANS to Miss IMOGENE GROAT, all of Hudson.

GREEN—PEARCE.—On Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Nelson Millard, of Montclair, N. J., DAVID E. GREEN, of this City, and THEODOCIA A., daughter of Edward Pearce, Esq. No cards.

HALL—QUIMBY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 21, by Rev. W. S. Mikels, JOHN A. HALL, Esq., to Miss MARY L. QUIMBY, all of this City. No cards.

NIGHTINGALE—FRANKLIN.—On Thursday, April 21, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE, of Providence, R. I., to CORNELIA S., eldest daughter of Joseph F. Franklin, of Flushing.

MURPHY—ELMENDORF.—On Wednesday, April 20, at Ravenswood, L. I., by Rev. Dr. Sayre, JOHN J. MURPHY to UNA ELMENDORF, both of this City.

DIED.

BUTTON.—On Friday, April 22, HERBERT, infant son of J. M. and Caroline A. Button, aged 1 year and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 363 6th av., at 3 o'clock.

BLAUVELT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., of consumption, LAWRENCE KEARNY, youngest son of the late John S. Blauvelt, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, at 3½ o'clock this day, (Saturday,) April 23.

BROWN.—On Thursday, April 21, GEORGE J. BROWN, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 555 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BENKARD.—On Thursday morning, April 21, JAMES BENKARD, of the firm of Benkard & Hutton, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

BLOOMFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 21, WILLIAM LEACH BLOOMFIELD, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 219 Atlantic-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

DIMON.—On Thursday, April 21, after a short illness, SUSAN, wife of John Dimon, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 East 14th-st., on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DURYEE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, April 21, JOHN S. DURYEE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point on arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from James-slip.

DENNY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 21, REBECCA BELL, wife of W. H. Denny, of consumption, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from her late residence, No. 69 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M. Service will be held at 2½ o'clock P. M. in the Episcopal Church at Factoryville, Staten Island. Remains will be interred in the cemetery at that place. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1½ P. M., and returns at 5.

FIELD.—On Friday, April 22, HARRIET DAVIDSON, wife of David Dudley Field.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The interment will take place at Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, at 4 o'clock.

FAILE.—At his residence at West Farms, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 20, of pneumonia, EDWARD G. FAILE, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, on Saturday morning, at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the 10½ A. M. train from 26th-st., and after the services will return to meet the train at 1:05 P. M. for New-York. His remains will be taken for interment to the burial ground at East Chester Church.

HOLZAPFEL.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday noon, April 21, from injuries by a fall out of his carriage, ERNST HOLZAPFEL, of Hesse Cassel, Germany, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 210 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 21, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH WARNER, wife of Philip L. Jones, M. D., and daughter of the late Edward Kellogg.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited (without further notice) to attend her funeral, from No. 188 President-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

LEVERIDGE.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 22, ELLA LOUISE, daughter of Benjamin C. and F. Lucretia Leveridge, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 167 East Broadway, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

LITHAUER.—On Wednesday, April 20, JACOB LITHAUER, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 17 West 13th-st., on Sunday next, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MEAD.—At his residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, April 22, Hon. AUGUSTUS MEAD, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich. Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwich depot to meet the 11:30 train of New-York and New-Haven Railroad from New-York.

NOTMAN.—On Friday morning, April 22, of scarlet fever, HENRY HAVELOCK, youngest son of Peter and Jane C. Notman, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 78 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PURVIANCE.—On Friday, April 22, JEMIMA HOLWELL PURVIANCE, wife of Wm. T. Purviance, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 172 West 24th-st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

PRICE.—On Friday, April 22, GEORGE ADEE PRICE, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 405 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SLIDELL.—At his residence, in Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, April 20, THOMAS SLIDELL, late Chief Justice of Louisiana, aged 57 years.

SWAN.—At Rose Hill Farm, Seneca County, on Saturday, April 16, ROBERT JOHNSTON, son of Robert J. and Margaret A. Swan, aged 7 years, 2 months and 2 days.

WELSCH.—On Wednesday, April 20, after a painful illness, FRANZISKA WELSCH, widow of the late Charles Welsch, Esq., aged 59 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family, and of her nephew, Charles Schmitt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of deceased, No. 257 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5 09 | Sun sets.....6 47 | Moon rises. 8 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 21 | Gov. Island.. 9 10 | Hell Gate..10 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 22.

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Steamships Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Virginia, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard; Etna, (Br.,) McGregor, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Caledonia, Craig, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.; Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Louisa Moore, ——, Newbern; J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Havre, (Norw.,) Norgaard, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Energie, (Brem.,) Schmidt, St. John, N. B., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Republik, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Cadiz, Unkert & Co.; Cynosure, Oram, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bros. & Co.; American Union, Hubbard, St. John, N. B., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

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Schooners Mary Emily, Crowell, Lynn, J. A. Stetson; Jesse Williamson, Dinsmore, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Emperor, Phillips, Bridgeport; Nile, Hall, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Dr. Franklin, Gar, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Chingarora, Madison, Accomac, E. H. Kreemer; C. A. Farnsworth, Crowell, Ponce, P. R., E. T. Smith; Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Washington, Brumer, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Monmouth, Anderson, Hog Island, A. C. Havens; Springbok, Haskell, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Prize, Mayo, Calais, Milbridge, John Boynton's Sons; Rio Grande, Cropper, Chincoteague, J. A. McSorley; O. F. Hawley, Clark, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Fanny Moss, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny; Nelson, Weed, Stamford; Sarah B. James, Hull, Key West and Tortugas, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloops Mary Gray, Harvey, New-London; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived

U. S. sloop-of-war Pensacola, Capt. J. H. Strong, Pensacola April 7, New-Orleans 11th, Hampton Roads 20th.

Steamship Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, Jam., 7th inst., and Port-au-Prince 11th inst., Turks Island 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Had strong northerly winds, and on the 19th and 20th a gale from the N. off Cape Hatteras.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington 51 hours, to James Hand.

U. S. steam transport J. S. Green, Benton, Alexandria, 60 hours to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, New-Orleans 17 ds., in ballast to J. A. Akins & Co.

Ship Live Oak, (of Belfast,) Alden, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Camorns, (Port.,) Marques, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Fanny Ealer, Perkins, New-Orleans 12 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Oraville, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Trinidad, Cuba, with sugar, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, Cadiz 54 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, Cadiz 54 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Trackless, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Laprelle, Port-au-Prince, 8th inst., with logwood to Henry de Cordova.

Brig Surf, (of Camden,) Sweetland, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Ella, (Br., of St. Johns,) Cox, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Keoka, (of Barbados,) Burns, Fajardo, P. R., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ocean Spray, (of Gibraltar,) Michener, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Revere, (of Turks Island,) McKnight, Orange Bay, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, etc., to J. H. Lewis. April 7, 2 miles N. E. of Cape Antonio, saw a large painted-port bark ashore, with all spars standing, apparently not long in that situation. 9th, lat. 24, lon. 79 50, signalized a Swed. ship stdg. N.

BELOW—One bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., fresh.

Sailed.

April 21—Steamers Greyhound, George Leary, Baid, Jersey City, Prometheus, Crusader, Cloud, Metamora.

Ships Carl, Villafranca, Proteus.

Barks A. Ataglianni, Isabellita, Pauline, R. Murray, Jr., Twilight, Evening Star, Peter C. Warwick, Elizabeth Jenkins.

Brigs Giove, Carrie Estelle, Clevrah.

Schrs. Alice Brandon, White Foam, E. M. Mangum, Belle Wm. E. Leggett, Joel Van Sant, Susan, J. C. Warren, Samuel Eddy, G. T. Hubbard, D. B. Warner.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner Francis Hatch, Capt. Whiteman, from New-York for Baltimore, with a general cargo, is ashore on Cape Charles. A lighter load of cargo from her has arrived at Baltimore. The Captain thinks he can get her off without assistance.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 22—Arr. schr. Reindeer, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S.; Annie D. Halsey, New-York; Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Port Ewen.

Also arr. schr. Ocean Bird, Conley, New-York. Cld. bark Edmond Preston, (Br.,) Croscomb, Belfast; schr. T. J. Tully, Cooper, New-York. Also arr. brig Johanna, (Oldg.,) New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—Arr. ship New-England, Edge, Pensacola; brigs H. C. Bazery, Fervin, Havana, via Beaufort; Titania, Fortress Monroe, Rockingham, Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 22—Sld. ship E. Pluribus Unum, for Liverpool last evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21—Arr. bark Pallas, (Brem.) Haartman, Hong Kong.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Arr. April 21, steamer Alpha, from St. Thomas 11th inst. and Bermuda 17th.

ST. THOMAS—Arr. March 22, steamer Regias Ferros, Foster, New-York; 28th, brig Amazon, Thompson, do.; 5th inst. bark Teresa, Jacobson, do.; brig Emma, House, from New-York for Africa; 11th, brig Huron, Kayl, for New-York. Sailed, 5th inst., W. E. Alexander, Tucker, (from Rio Grande,) New-York; 9th, bark Emma, New-York.

BERMUDA—Arr. April 9, steamers Edith, London; Helen, do.; Hansa, from Nassau for England to coal; Caledonia, returned; Lady of Lyons (late Sirene) returned with her machinery disabled; also, arr., 6th inst., schr. Maxon Rogers, Farrer, from New-York for Matamoras, in distress; 9th, schr. Minerva, (Br.,) Johnsons, Rio Grande, for New-York, put in for provisions and sailed.

At Port-au-Prince, April 8, ship Wilhelmine, McEwen, for New-York in 5 ds.; brig Almata, Asmus, for do. 14 ds.; schr. Angler, from Boston, discg.; bark Anna F. Pictou, Morehead, from Glasgow, discg.; bark Faugh-au-Ballagh, Mackler, for Cuba, sailed a few ds. previously.

At Fajardo, P. R., no date, Fr. ship Lucie Mathilde, of and for Nantes in 8 ds.; brig William, of and for Hamburg, unc.

At Matanzas, April 12, brigs Loch Lamar and Annadale, to sail in 2 ds. for New-York.

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☞ Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and will henceforth be in constant attendance during the regular office hours.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.
FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,
PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

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The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
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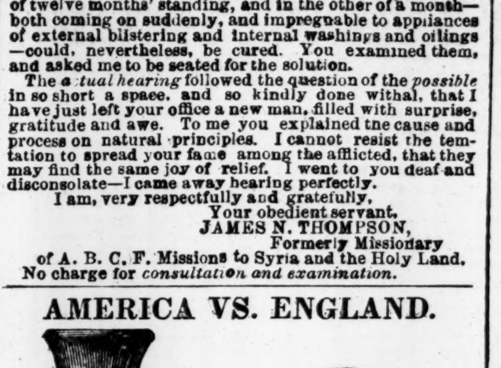

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water or calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

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See symptoms above.
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H. T. HELMBOLD.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Cabinet Changes—The Rams and Alexandra—The Conference Postponed—Budget Night—Garibaldi and Mazzini—Tercentenary Difficulties—The Queen—An Old Actor Gone—Great Cast at Drury Lane

LONDON, Saturday, April 9, 1864.

We have had no news from New-York later than March 24, and are anxious to hear of what promised to be a vigorous opening of the campaign. Our own news is not of very immediate interest, but we look forward to great excitements and sensations at no distant period.

The recent changes in the Cabinet, it is hoped, may strengthen the Ministry. The Duke of Newcastle has been, and perhaps still is, dangerously ill, and not all able to attend to the annoying business of the Colonial Office. He is succeeded by an experienced business man—Mr. CARDWELL; while the Cabinet gets the strength of a name, and of some knowledge of foreign affairs, in the conservative Earl of Clarendon, who takes the sinecure office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

But what can be said of the throwing overboard at the eleventh hour, like another Jonah, of poor Mr. STANSFELD? It seems to me one of the shabbiest things ever done by this shabby Ministry. A fortnight ago Lord PALMERSTON was cheered by the House of Commons for his pluck in sustaining the junior Lord of the Admiralty. Now, when no new fact is known, he sacrifices him. I think it is too late. He should have given him up at first, or stuck to him at last. Such a course will not conciliate the Emperor, nor appease the Conservatives.

Earl RUSSELL was attacked on the first meeting of the Lords on Confederate affairs—the enlistments on the *Kearsage*, the rams, &c. The *Kearsage* is now in an English port refitting, which, after her violation of the neutrality laws, was, some of their Lordships thought, rather a cool proceeding. As to the British Consuls in the South, Earl RUSSELL had tried to send some, but the Federal Government would not let him even ask permission of the "so-called" Confederate Government. The Earl confessed that the document brought him by Mr. ADAMS, on which he had ordered the seizure of the rams, was a forgery. Mr. SEWARD had politely informed him that it was manufactured "by a gentleman of New-York." His Lordship did not express any opinion of this rather sharp diplomatic practice—he did not say that he should release the rams, which may be inextricably in the meshes of the law; and besides, a legal gentleman started only a few days ago to examine the Pasha of Egypt on the subject. Fancy the magnificent Pasha, with more or less tails, laying his hand on the Koram, and solemnly answering a London solicitor as to his knowledge of Mr. LAIRD's rams. But the operation of the "gentleman of New-York" placed the rams where they have been, very safe, indeed, for seven months past, and where they will remain, certainly longer than the war is likely to last, or until this Government shall find it convenient to seize them for its own use.

The *Alexandra* case has been decided at last and for the last time, in the House of Lords, and against the Crown. It must be admitted that the Government has fought it out with pluck and perseverance. Now they are beaten, and must let the *Alexandra* go, and pay damages, I presume, for the year's detention. It has been intimated that a new law would be asked for. No doubt there is a pretty general feeling that the law ought to be such as to hold water, but it is also held that to pass a law while the war is in progress, for the benefit of one belligerent against the other, would, in itself, be a sort of breach of neutrality. The *Alexandra* case will not affect the prosecution of the rams, which, by the fact of being rams, were held to be fitting out for warlike purposes.

The *Pampero* case has been compromised by the owners agreeing to keep her for two years.

The Conference on the Dano-German question is postponed to the 20th of April, in the hope that the German Federation may send a delegate. Lord PALMERSTON says it is to assemble on the sole basis of restoring peace. It is said that Russia is very earnestly in favor of it, fearing the war will lead to the establishment of a Scandinavian kingdom, and an attack on Finland. The Swedes, the Norwegians, and, report says, the Danes, are quite ready for such a movement. Meantime, the announcement that the Emperor of the French will propose the only settlement he believes in for the Duchies—the choice of the populations—is a little startling to those who believe in the rights of Governments as well as of peoples.

The war goes on. The story about the mutiny of the Hungarian troops is very decidedly denied from Vienna, and very circumstantially confirmed from Paris. I do not credit the confirmation. It is too melodramatic by half. A trench dug—two hundred men taken out in the dead of night, with lanterns, shot, bayoneted, and buried. I do not believe a word of it. There is so little in the war to write about, that correspondents must be permitted to imagine something.

It is not improbable, however, that the story of difficulties and a small fight between the Austrians and Prussians, is true. I have, at least, what seems very good private confirmation. It would appear, also, that the Prussians, repulsed with loss from the heights of Duppel, have been firing, without notice, upon the little town of Sonderborg, and doing considerable damage, but not to affect the Danish position. It is a small business altogether, and if the conference can put a stop to it, the sooner the better. The amiable Earl of Shaftesbury has called again upon the Government to send a fleet to the Baltic, but the difficulty is that if one Power should send a fleet another might, and we should have all the navies of Europe pounding away at each other. We shall try the conference first, and navies afterwards, or ballot boxes.

Thursday night was Budget night in the House of Commons, when a few hundred fanatics go as early as eight o'clock in the morning, and wait till four in the evening, for the chance of getting into the strangers' gallery and hearing whether a penny has been taken off the income tax, the malt duties, or the excise on whisky, when they could read it all very comfortably in the next morning's papers. As only seventy or eighty can get into the gallery after all this weary waiting, the nation does not get very much enlightened with Mr. GLADSTONE's eloquence. The statements as to the increase of British trade are very remarkable, but they require explanation. If the increased price of the cotton imported during the last year, and the increased price of cotton goods sold, were deducted, the appearance of prosperity would not be so wonderful. If England pays thirty millions for a staple, instead of ten millions, and sells the manufactured goods at a corresponding advance, the real gain is not very considerable.

The excitement of the moment is the reception of GARIBALDI. He is staying at the Isle of Wight, and comes to London next week, when, if the weather is fair, he will have a great crowd to receive him. All the large towns are sending him deputations. He is to be the guest of the Duke of Sutherland; but now arises a complication of the most awkward and alarming character. The French press had already attributed sinister designs to GARIBALDI, in visiting England—designs against the Emperor, and connected with MAZZINI and the recent conspiracies; and now, what is almost the first important act of the hero of Aspromonte, after his arrival. It is to receive a visit from MAZZINI! MAZZINI, convicted by default of a conspiracy against the life of our great ally, and sentenced to transportation—MAZZINI, is visiting GARIBALDI, and concocting, who can tell what terrible conspiracies. GARIBALDI is no friend of the Emperor. He detests him as cordially as MAZZINI can. They are quite agreed in that, if in nothing else. And now, when all England is welcoming GARIBALDI, when the curtain rises, and the hero appears upon the stage to receive their plaudits, MAZZINI stands beside him. There is a situation for you!

Our tercentenary is also coming to grief. The rebellious litterateurs have been too strong for the old fogy Shakespeareans. Mr. PHELPS would not play because the offer of *Hamlet* was made to Mr. FECHTER, and now Mr. FECHTER, annoyed at some resolution or gossip of the Stratford Committee, refuses to play *Hamlet*, and they will be obliged to substitute some less popular artist, or just give the play, with the part of *Hamlet* omitted. It has been a fussy, squabbling affair from the beginning, and all because our English friends will try to do what they have no genius for. They can do anything better than a

SEE NINTH PAGE---SUPPLEMENT

celebration or public festival of any kind. It was not always so. In the days of the Tudors, their public shows were magnificent. Now they have lost the knack of it. Whatever they undertake, something happens to mar it. The workingmen—that is, some 70,000 or so organized in trade societies—projected a little tercentenary Shakespearean celebration of their own. It was to march in procession into Hyde Park and plant a Shakespeare oak, with appropriate ceremonies. They applied for permission to the Government, and were refused. They might go to Victoria Park or Battersea—Hyde Park is too fashionable. The refusal seems a very foolish one, and if English artisans now had as much spirit as they had even one century ago, it would not be quietly submitted to.

It was a mistake, I regret to say, about the Queen's Majesty. Even in this sedate United Kingdom, which can never be disunited, we do sometimes hollow before we get out of the woods. The *Times*, of Wednesday, declared as officially as possible that Her Majesty would do all she could for her loyal subjects, but that she was overburdened with cares, and must leave State ceremonials to other members of her family, who could attend to them just as well. It is rather a damper, but if we must take royalty at second-hand and in small doses we must. There is something very strange in the terms in which Her Majesty has explained her position, and in which she complains of the great burden of cares and duties, which require all her strength. It has been generally supposed that the sovereign of England, who can do no wrong, has very little to do, right or wrong. The Queen is commonly described as a mere puppet, a ceremony, a sort of fifth wheel of the coach of State, sometimes ornamental, but seldom useful. It is true, I believe, that Her Majesty goes through certain forms, and signs certain papers. She presides at certain meetings of the Privy Council, but there are very few functions which are not performed by others. She does not meddle with the pardoning power, and it is very hard to see what are the duties or cares of which she can complain. I know the popular notion is that she receives three hundred thousand pounds a year to fill a showy sinecure—and the people wish very much that she would fill it, or quietly make way for some one who will. They are full of respect and sympathy for a widow, inconsolable for the loss of her husband, but they want not the less a sovereign who can do the very little required of that convenient, though some think superfluous official.

Every little while we are astonished at the announcement of the death of some person well known a generation ago, but now quite forgotten. For example, the celebrated actor of naval heroes, T. P. COOKE, the singer of "Black-Eyed Susan" and a host of naval songs, and the dancer of sailors' hornpipes, died last Monday at the residence of his son-in-law, in Thurlor-square, at the age of 78 years. Actors and actresses are not worn out with hard work and late hours. I can remember more old actors and actresses than aged persons of most other professions. Some are well provided for. Many will find a quiet and pleasant retreat for their old age in the Dramatic College, which has a benefit at Drury Lane next Wednesday, when the "School for Scandal" will be played, with a cast including Mr. Phelps, Mr. Charles Matthews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Toole, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Walter Montgomery, Mr. Horace Wigan, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mrs. C. Matthews, Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Sims, and an amatuer orchestra led by Hon. Seymour Egerton. There is a cast to make a playgoer's mouth water.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Maximilian—France and England and Russia and America—Miscellaneous and Personal.

PARIS, Friday, April 8, 1864.

A great weight is lifted from people's minds in France: the official paper announces that MAXIMILIAN is to be invested with the title of Emperor of Mexico on Sunday next, and is to sail the day after for Vera Cruz. So that long agony is over, and you can hardly imagine what a nightmare has been dissipated by the announcement.

For several days past it was feared that the Prince would not go; the King of Belgium was unwilling that his daughter should leave Austria without reserving her rights to the Austrian throne, the takers of the Mexican loan were dissatisfied with the situation and hesitated to advance the needed funds, and lastly the Emperor NAPOLEON was so dissatisfied with the Prince's conduct as almost to abandon him. To cling with such tenacity to the very slim chance which he holds to the throne of Austria was already a show of disregard to the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Mexican people, which they could not forgive him; but to be so blind and so weak as to show his hand in this compromised position was ten times more unpardonable still.

Thus the Prince is taking his departure at last without leaving any friends behind him, and with a people before him who must be singularly cooled off in their esteem for him. What is worse, it is generally believed that he left at last by what amounted to an order from the Tuileries, and without securing any of the guarantees he desired from his family in regard to the throne of Austria. On this subject three propositions are said to have been made by the Prince. First, he proposed to renounce his rights in Austria only in case he did not return in six years; second, he proposed to renounce in favor of his youngest brother, CHARLES LOUIS; and third, he proposed to renounce not for himself, but for his proper descendants, (of which he has as yet none.) It is probable, however, that the Prince has been forced to make whatever concession was required of him.

The resignation of Mr. STANSFELD, and the speech of Lord PALMERSTON on the occasion, have brought about a better feeling between France and England, and the friends of peace in Europe draw from these events the most cheering conclusions. But they forget what a firebrand NAPOLEON has thrown into the coming conference by his proposition of the ballot in the Duchies, and how completely he thus holds the trump-card, and renders the diplomacy of England powerless. So that the *rapprochement* between the two Governments is, after all, only personal, and not political.

The Waterloo celebration at St. Petersburgh has produced a painful impression in France, not because the event was celebrated, but because the Emperor and Imperial family were present, because of the comments which accompanied the description of the fête in the official journal, and because of the general tone which was apparently intentionally given to the affair. In France the time is not regarded as a propitious one for throwing a provocation in this direction.

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning a letter from New-York destined to do, unintentionally no doubt, much good to the Union cause in Europe. It gives the history, impartially, of what has been done thus far in the restoration of the Mississippi States to the Union, *with the abolition of Slavery*—for this question of abolition is the one which attracts the attention of the largest number, and gives to the great American struggle its principal point of interest. The truth as to the true nature of the contest will soon penetrate even the columns of the *Moniteur*.

The disclosure made to Lord JOHN RUSSELL by Mr. SEWARD, that the famous dispatch of Mr. MALLORY about the Confederate Navy was a forgery, has received a general notice, and is commented on by the French press as not the least singular event of this singular struggle.

The news of the supposed loss of the *Re Galantuomo* provoked a more general expression of regret and sympathy throughout Europe than events of a similar nature, however painful, usually do, and may be regarded as a cheering indication of the sympathy which is generally felt toward the Italian Government and people.

The late Pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, Rev. Dr. MACCLINTOCK, leaves this week for New-York, with his family, where he goes to resume his former position in the Methodist Fourth-avenue Church. Before leaving, the regretted Pastor received a surprise from his late congregation in the shape of a magnificent set of silver plate, worth perhaps a thousand dollars. Dr. MACCLINTOCK is to be replaced at Paris by Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND, the present Chaplain to Congress, who is, I believe, a Presbyterian, but who will continue to administer the mixed service adopted by the Trustees of the church. On last Sunday, the ministering clergyman in this chapel, an English Missionary Bishop from China, who filled the pulpit in an emergency, made a singular slip of the tongue, for in the prayer for the rulers he prayed for the "Emperor of the French, the Queen of Great Britain, and the Emperor of China!" instead of the President of the United States.

MALAKOFF.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Our Blockade—The Kearsage—Blockade Runners—The Conference—The Mexican Question.

Our files by the *Australasian*, furnish us with the following interesting intelligence in addition to that already published:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on the 4th, the case of "Lafone vs. [illegible] and another," was tried before Mr. Justice WILLES. The plaintiff is a merchant carrying on business in Liverpool; the defendants are shipbrokers in London; and the action was brought to recover a sum of £3,125, the amount of damage which the plaintiff alleged he had sustained in consequence of the failure of the defendants to ship 250 tons of cargo on board a steamer named the *Tubal Cain*, in the Spring of 1862. The goods were to be shipped before a given day, and freight at the rate of £12 10s. per ton was to be paid to the plaintiff previous to the vessel leaving Liverpool. The defendants, however, were unable to fulfill their contract, in consequence of the default of their principals, who seem to have repented of their bargain, and neither cargo nor freight was forthcoming. The result was that the plaintiff was obliged to fill up the vessel with other goods upon his own account, and in attempting to run the blockade at Charleston she was captured. Mr. LAFONE now contended that he was entitled to recover from the defendants the full amount of the freight for 250 tons, because, if they had completed their contract, that freight would have been paid before the vessel put to sea, and, according to the custom of the port of Liverpool, would have remained in his pocket without reference to the fact that she had not completed her voyage. The defence was that the contract was illegal—that all the parties had conspired to break the blockade—and that engagements entered into under such circumstances could not be enforced. To this it was replied, upon the part of the plaintiff, that the blockade must be effective in order to be binding; and the learned Judge, in summing up, left it to the jury to say whether the evidence in this case established the existence of an effective blockade or not. "It is necessary," said his Lordship, "that there should not only be a remote chance of a vessel being taken by a force practically inefficient, but to constitute a blockade it must be real and effective, and maintained by such a force as to create a practical, and, as far as wind and weather will permit, a continual risk of capture for vessels attempting to get in, although occasionally one may escape."

The jury, after a short deliberation, found for the plaintiff; damages, £1,875. In answer to a question from the court, they stated that they gave no opinion upon the general question of the efficiency of the blockade, but they considered that in this case it was the duty of the defendants to establish its effectiveness by satisfactory evidence, and no such evidence had been produced.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. WINSLOW, OF THE KEARSAGE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Commander of the Federal war sloop *Kearsage*, to the Marquis of Clanricarde, on this subject:

MY LORD: My attention has in several instances been directed to the debates in Parliament, in which the United States sloop *Kearsage* has been the subject matter. The remarks which your Lordship is reported to have made in the debate of the 5th inst., have led me to suppose that you were desirous of the truth.

Now, there can be nothing easier than its attainment. There are on board the *Kearsage* some 160 persons—enough, one would suppose, to testify before a judicial court of the proceedings at Queenstown.

Again, there is a log-book which records every occurrence of the day, all of which are open to examination.

Now, my Lord, if these means are used for revealing facts, you will find that the *Kearsage* does not want men, that she has more than her complement, and that the frequent applications of the Consuls of the United States to send American seamen to her have all been met by a refusal. You will find also that these men (almost in rags) who secreted themselves at Queenstown were far from being such as would be accepted for a man-of-war. Again, you will find that they were entered upon the books of the *Kearsage* at Brest, for the purpose of rationing and clothing them, until they could be returned to Cork, for, without the adoption of this course, the whole of the expenses would have been charged to the Captain. Again, you will find that the crew of the *Kearsage* subscribed a large sum rather than the clothes should be taken from them. And further, that many of the Royal marines at Deal, and sailors at every port touched at in the United Kingdom, have offered themselves in numbers, and all have been refused enlistment. All these facts are open to proof if it becomes necessary to show it. It is true, sir, that the executive had orders, before the Captain left the ship at Queenstown, that four or five men could be taken if any American seamen were found in the Consul's charge, and from this report the ship was besieged by hundreds of men for enlistment. But on the arrival of the Captain, orders were issued that no enlistments would be made, and the ship was cleared of strangers, and the reasons given for not taking any consular men were, that the Captain had informed the English Admiral that, in order that no ground of complaint could be made, even American seamen would not be enlisted.

It is therefore, my Lord, absurd to think that we were in want of the miserable trash that were secreted in the dark and stormy night we went to sea.

In commenting upon this case I may be permitted to remark, that the principle so long established by Englishmen, that fair play should be given, seems lost sight of, and foul play substituted. I hope your Lordship is not one who, however opposed to the Government, will lose sight of this great principle, which has been so redeeming a trait in the character of Englishmen.

In adopting the unusual course of addressing this letter to you, which has been elicited by the remark published as having been made by you, "Why should not the officers at once come to London and make such a statement of the real facts, as the American Minister would be prepared to vouch for?" I have thought it not inappropriate to publish the letter.

I have, &c., JOHN A. WINSLOW, Capt.
United States sloop *Kearsage*, April 6, 1864."

THE GEORGIA.

From the Gironde of Bordeaux.

The Confederate cruzier *Georgia*, which is now in this port, has all the appearance of the most respectable steamers, and a cargo would be put on board her without any hesitation. She mounts only eight guns, but she is so sharply built for running, that there is not an enemy that could escape her. Capt. MAFFIT, her commander, is a young man of good stature, speaking French fluently, and enjoying a high reputation in America. The remainder of the officers are relatives of the best families in their country. The crew is composed of 120 determined men, by no means of ferocious appearance. The discipline on board is very severe. A few days since, while the officers were on shore, some inhabitants of Bordeaux, having visited the vessel, distributed among the men some bottles of brandy, and the majority of them became the worse for liquor. Capt. MAFFIT, on returning, had 60 of them put in irons. We do not think we have any right to divulge the object which is generally assigned to the presence of the *Georgia* at Bordeaux, but her departure will be perhaps less tranquil than her arrival, as a Federal vessel is said to be cruizing night and day off the mouth of the Gironde.

TWO MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

From the European Times, April 9.

On the 5th, two of the swiftest paddle steamers that ever left the port of Liverpool sailed for Nassau, from whence they proceed to run the Wilmington blockade. The names of these two are the *Badger* and *Let Her B*; the former is under command of Capt. PRIESTLY, the latter under Capt. RAISON—and both vessels are heavily laden with such materials as the Confederates are most in need of, and which, should they elude the vigilance of the Federal cruisers on the inward and outward blockade trip, will realize an enormous per centage. Two other smart vessels will leave the Clyde next week, on a similar errand as the steamers above named.

RECRUITING IN CALCUTTA.

The Bengal (Calcutta) *Hurkaru* asks whether or not the Government of India is aware that recruiting and deporting men for the Federal navy of North America is being carried on in Calcutta. "British subjects are being furnished with 'State passages,' as they are called, to the Federal ports, on condition of their entering the Federal navy when they reach their destination. It is the duty of the Indian Government to put a stop to this insolent breach of international law, and to see that India does not furnish *personnel* of war to crush the gallant Confederates, who are fighting so bravely for a national independence."

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The following relative to the Confederate loan is from the *Times*' City Article:

"It has been understood for some months past that a proposal for the redemption of the Confederate loan, by the realization of cotton, had been submitted to the authorities at Richmond, who had approved its main features, and were anxious to meet the bondholders in the proposition, having ample cotton already on hand to liquidate the whole of the loan. The Confederate Government accordingly referred the matter to their financial agent in Europe, together with plans, which it is alleged are now in process of being perfected."

GENERAL NEWS.

FRANCE AND THE CONFERENCE.

The following is an exact translation of the note respecting the conference forwarded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to Prince de la TOUR D'AUVERGNE, the French Ambassador in London:

PARIS, March 29, 1864.

PRINCE: The Britannic Government is taking new steps at this moment to bring about the meeting of a conference, and the belligerents do not appear as much opposed as previously to the opening of negotiations. You are aware that we have no objection to take part therein if they are accepted by all the other courts, and I conveyed the intentions of the Emperor's Government upon this subject to you in my dispatch of the 14th of this month. But before taking our seat at the conference, I wish you to acquaint the Cabinet of London with the ideas and sentiments we should bring with us. This perfectly friendly communication will perhaps explain better than we have hitherto had occasion to do the line of conduct followed by the Imperial Government in the Dano-German difference. It will also contribute, I hope, to put an end to the suppositions of ulterior objects which have been so gratuitously attributed to us. In associating ourselves with this effort at pacification, we shall find that we are in the presence of two chief interests. Upon the one hand, we have to take into account stipulations concluded with a view to the European balance of power and furnished with the signature of France; upon the other, it is impossible to misconceive the sentiments of repulsion which have arisen against the work of the Plenipotentiaries of 1852. We are far from disputing the wisdom of the combination which the Treaty of London was intended to place under the safeguard of the public law of Europe, and if, apart from the opposition of Germany and the manifestations of the Duchies, we were free to obey the inspiration of our traditional sympathies for Denmark alone, all our efforts would be devoted to upholding this agreement. But it is impossible for us not to recognize the obstacles which are opposed to the exact and precise execution of the treaty of 1852. If in the eyes of some Powers the treaty of London possesses a separate existence and a peculiar authority, independently of the engagements concluded at the same period between Germany and Denmark, in the opinion of others, upon the contrary, it is subordinate to those engagements, and cannot be separated from them. Among the German States some have refused their adhesion, or have only given it in a restricted form; others, after having formerly adhered to it, now declare themselves free. Finally, the Germanic Confederation appears to dispute the validity of an act in which it has not concurred. In presence of this diversity of opinions, which will give rise to insurmountable difficulties, it appears to me indispensable to examine the interests concerned in the existing war, without pre-occupying ourselves exclusively with the letter of the treaty. The cause, as well as the distinctive character of the struggle, is evidently the rivalry of the populations which compose the Danish monarchy. A national sentiment exists among each, the force of which cannot be placed in doubt. What, then, would be more natural, in default of a course unanimously accepted, than to take as a basis the wish of the populations? This method, conformable to the veritable interests of the two parties, appears to us the best fitted to bring about an equitable arrangement, and as offering guarantees of stability. In asking the application of a fundamental principle of our public law, and in claiming the advantages of this principle for Denmark, as for Germany, we believe we propose the most just and facile solution of this question, which excites such lively uneasiness throughout the whole of Europe.

Accept the assurances, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vienna on the 5th inst., says:

"To the great annoyance of all the parties concerned, the so-called 'Miramir affair' is not yet settled. On the 2d inst., Count FRANCIS ZICHY returned from this city to Trieste, and informed the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN that the Emperor, his brother, refused to accept the counter-propositions made to him. On the following day Gen. FROISSARD presented to his Imperial Highness an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French, in which it was said that the Archduke ought not to have consented to accept the crown of Mexico until the question relative to his hereditary rights in Austria had been settled. The French monarch is said to have written a very polite and respectful letter to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, but his language to the Archduke was harsh and even dictatorial. It is currently reported that the future Emperor of Mexico is averse to the idea of publicly renouncing his hereditary rights, but that he is willing privately to cede them to the Archduke CHARLES LOUIS, who is the next agnate. Two or three days ago Count O'SULLIVAN, the Belgian minister at this court, went to Trieste, and it is supposed that he has been ordered by his sovereign to let the perplexed and bewildered Archduke have to the benefit of his counsels. The Archduchess CHARLOTTE arrived here yesterday, and it is understood that she is about to make a final attempt to bring about an understanding between her ambitious and self-willed husband and his older brother. Should it please Almighty God to summon the Emperor to his presence, the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, as first agnate, would be the legal guardian of the little Crown Prince, and it is therefore advisable that he by means of a *Staats-vertrag* (Treaty of State) do cede his rights and privileges to his next of kin before he leaves for the country of his adoption. In the morning of the day on which the Archduke and Archduchess left this city for Trieste there were very painful scenes at court. The Archduke LOUIS, who is nearly 80 years of age, used very harsh language to the future Emperor of Mexico, and the latter replied in such an unbecoming manner that he was sternly called to order by the Emperor. The Archduke FRANCIS CHARLES and the Archduchess SOPHIA, the parents of His Majesty and of the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, were so hurt to see such family dissensions that they turned their backs on this city and went to Salsburg and Munich. No guarantee can be given for the correctness of the last part of the foregoing information; but the tale has been told to you as it is related in diplomatic circles."

THE QUEEN.

The following article, evidently "communicated" from a high source, some say from the Queen herself, appears in the *Times*, and has created a great sensation in England.

"An erroneous idea seems generally to prevail, and has latterly found frequent expressions in the newspapers, that the Queen is about to resume the place in society which she occupied before her great affliction; that is, that she is about again to hold levees and drawing-rooms in person, and to appear as before at Court balls, concerts, &c. This idea cannot be too explicitly contradicted.

The Queen heartily appreciates the desire of her subjects to see her, and whatever she *can* do to gratify them in this loyal and affectionate wish she *will* do. Whenever any real object is to be attained by her appearing on public occasions, any national interest to be promoted, or anything to be encouraged which is for the good of her people, her Majesty will not shrink, as she has not shrunk, from any personal sacrifice or exertion, however painful.

But there are other and higher duties than those of mere representation which are now thrown upon the Queen, alone and unassisted—duties which she cannot neglect without injury to the public service, which weigh unceasingly upon her, overwhelming her with work and anxiety.

The Queen has labored conscientiously to discharge these duties till her health and strength, already shaken by the utter and ever-abiding desolation which has taken the place of her former happiness, have been seriously impaired.

To call upon her to undergo, in addition, the fatigue of those mere State ceremonies, which can be equally well performed by other members of her family, is to ask her to run the risk of entirely disabling herself for the discharge of those other duties which cannot be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

The Queen will, however, do what she can—in the manner least trying to her health, strength and spirits, to meet the loyal wishes of her subjects; to afford that support and countenance to society, and to give that encouragement to trade which is desired of her.

More, the Queen *cannot* do; and more the kindness and good feeling of her people will surely not exact from her."

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

From the Cork Herald, April 10.

The attempt to lift the ship *City of New-York* off the rock was repeated, yesterday, but with even less success than on Thursday. The first experiment had aggravated the injuries to the hull, in some degree, and the alteration made in the ship's position was scarcely advantageous, for, while the stern was now raised higher than before, the lift over to the southward was greater than previously. Notwithstanding the failure of Thursday, no additional means had been provided to prevent a repetition of it yesterday.

The lumps, though alongside the ship, were not made fast to the chain cable so as to be able to give her a lift, and dependence appeared to be placed entirely on the buoyant power of the casks and the reduction of the water in the vessel by the pumps. The pumps were irregularly—the most powerful of the four stopped working altogether, and the staving of the casks in the hold became audible on deck. As high water approached two tugs were put to haul the ship astern, but she did not appear to have risen an inch, and all attempts to tow her, therefore, were futile. Finally, about five o'clock, the tugs cast off their hawsers, and the experiment was given over as a failure.

The inevitable conclusion is, that the lifting power applied to the vessel has been wholly insufficient, and that it must be very considerably increased before it will be possible to float her. This is a want so easily supplied that it is to be hoped it will be attended to without delay. Promptitude in everything that is to be done, being of vital importance, where there can be no security for a continuance of the singularly favorable weather hitherto enjoyed, and any material change may be attended with the total loss of the ship.

The insertion of inflated tubing spoken of in the beginning, is now again thought of, and the expediency of pumping the water out of the boilers and rendering them tight, which alone would contribute immensely to the buoyancy of the ship, is also under consideration. A recent examination by the diver has shown the actual damage to the hull to be much more extensive than was at first apparent, and while there is no intention entertained of giving up the task of lifting the *City of New-York*, as a bad job, the hope of successfully accomplishing it has been in some degree diminished by the failure of the experiment. No further trial will now be made for some days.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

From the Times, April 10.

It is understood that the terms proposed to the Mexican bondholders, on Monday, will be as follows, old stock to remain until all is right: The overdue coupons representing £81 10s., to be provided for by a cash payment of £1 10s., and by a bond for £50 of new three per cent. stock; two years interest, both on the old and new three per cent. stock, to be reserved out of the proceeds of the new loan. These terms show a considerable improvement on those first contemplated.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

A letter from Rome, of the 26th ultimo, says: "The day before yesterday another deep incision was made in the Pope's leg, for the purpose of giving vent to humors which threatened to corrupt the whole mass of blood, and I learn this evening that the operation has been attended with happy results. A feeling of great disquietude prevails at Rome, which is aggravated by the mutism of the journals. Neither the *Giornale di Roma* nor the *Osservatore Romano* has made the least allusion to the Pope's illness. His holiness will enter on his seventy-third year in the month of May. You are aware that he is subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy. For the last four years, in the Spring, the movement of the humors has caused great perturbation in his organism. He is also affected with permanent erysipelas in his right leg."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND THE GREAT EASTERN.

From the Liverpool Albion.

The steamship *Great Eastern* has been taken up by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., the contractors for the Atlantic cable, for the purpose of laying it between England and America. The *Great Eastern* will be handed over to the contractors on the 1st of May, who from that date pay all the expenses of the steamer, including wages, victualling, insurance, &c.; and when the cable is laid the proprietors of the *Great Eastern* are to receive £50,000 in paid-up shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Although Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co. take possession of the steamer on the 1st of May, it is not their intention to lay the cable across the Atlantic till next spring; and should anything interfere with their fulfilling their engagements then, the proprietors of the steamer will receive a further remuneration, without interfering with the original agreement, as given above. The arrangement, it is to be hoped, will prove a profitable one for all parties; and the public, we are sure, will wish the *Great Eastern* every success in the undertaking.

A METROPOLITAN ART GALLERY.

The Bryan Donation—The Jarves Collection.

The surprise and delight exhibited by the thousands of all degrees, who have visited the Picture Gallery of the Metropolitan Fair, have suggested to many, for the first time, and renewed in other minds more emphatically, the need, desirableness and practicability of a permanent and free gallery of art in this City. The third metropolis of the civilized world should not longer be without such a benign provision for and promoter of high civilization. Within the last few years the advance of public taste and the increased recognition of art in this country, have been among the most interesting phenomena of the times. A score of eminent and original landscape painters have achieved the highest reputations, private collections of pictures have become a new social attraction, exhibitions of works of art have grown lucrative and popular, buildings expressly for studios have been erected, sales of pictures by auction have produced unprecedented sums of money, art-shops are a delectable feature of Broadway, artist-receptions are favorite reunions of the Winter, and a splendid edifice will soon be completed devoted to the academy, and owing its erection to public munificence, while a School of Design is in successful operation at the Cooper Institute. Nor is this all; at Rome, Paris, Florence and Dusseldorf, as well as at Chicago, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, there are native *ateliers*, schools or collections, the fame whereof has raised our national character and enhanced our intellectual resources as a people. These and many other facts indicate, too plainly to be mistaken, that the time has come to establish permanent and standard galleries of art, on the most liberal scale, in our large cities. Heretofore the absence of fire-proof buildings has prevented many Americans of wealth and taste from contributing to such institutions as include the Fine Arts in their objects. Only last week a fire occurred in Boston, whereby several invaluable historical portraits were destroyed, and the risk of such catastrophies deters prudential lovers of artistic treasures from indulging at once their public spirit and private taste, by presenting works of art to such institutions as already exist. No sooner did the New-York Historical Society possess a fire-proof edifice than valuable donations began there to accumulate; the Nineveh marbles, the Egyptian museum, the Audubon collections, portraits, statues and relics were gratefully confided to this secure and eligible institution. It was soon found inadequate as to space, and the late President, with some of the more enterprising members, obtained a charter from the Legislature for a museum of art and antiquities, to be erected in the Central Park, and open to the public, as are similar institutions in Europe. As a nucleus for the statuary department the casts from CRAWFORD's Roman studio are most appropriate and valuable; they are already stored in the old Arsenal. It has been proposed that a permanent collection of arms and trophies, such as have attracted such crowds of delighted visitors at the fair, should constitute another feature. But our present object is to call attention to the munificent donation of THOMAS J. BRYAN, of his rare and costly gallery of pictures to the New-York Historical Society. It numbers two hundred and fifty pictures, and is valued at one hundred thousand dollars. It is no casual gathering of odds and ends, such as may be brought together in any European capital by the mere expenditure of tasteless ambition. During many years of residence abroad, Mr. BRYAN collected, one after another, of these interesting works. To him it was a labor of love. At Paris he enjoyed signal advantages; and there are many exquisite specimens of the early French, Flemish and Italian schools in his gallery, such as are now not to be obtained at any price. As a collection it is remarkable for the number of small master-pieces—those gems which the amateur loves to hang in library, boudoir and *salon*, and contemplate habitually, and with unsated relish. We remember pictures of TENIERS, RUYSDAEL, WALTCAN, WOUVERMAN, etc., which discover new charms the more they are studied; add to these the fine examplars of Italian masters, and several valuable historical portraits acquired in this country—such as a WASHINGTON, by STUART, and PRIESTLEY, and JEFFERSON, by PEALE—and its not easy to estimate the importance of such a collection as the basis of a Metropolitan gallery. We remember when Mr. BRYAN first brought his pictures to New-York, that a call upon him was like visiting a venerable burgomaster of Holland, or a merchant prince of Florence, in her palmy days. He had collected his treasures in the second story of a building corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street; and seated there a vigilant and enamored *custode*, in an old arm-chair, with his snow-white hair, gazing round the walls covered with mellow tints, delicious figures, vivid or picturesque landscapes—*chef d'œuvres* or pictorial art, hallowed and endeared by memorable names—he seemed to belong to another sphere, and we to have wandered from Babel to Elysium in thus entering his gallery from bustling and garish Broadway. And now that he has bestowed these treasures on our City, let us appreciate the gift by making it the starting point of an enterprise worthy of a cultivated people in a prosperous republic. There is an essential element to every national gallery, and that the most difficult to supply; we mean a series of the earliest pictures down to the highest phase of the art in the fifteenth century—in other words, a chronological series. By a remarkable coincidence one of our countrymen, through years of vigilant activity in Italy, succeeded in making such a collection at a cost of sixty-six thousand dollars. This collection is about to be broken up and sold piecemeal, unless it can be secured by the contributions of our citizens, to be added to Mr. BRYAN's splendid donation, whereby a complete and invaluable gallery would be formed. A committee of the Historical Society has been appointed to receive subscriptions, in order to accept the very generous offer of Mr. JARVES to present his collection to the institution provided it is relieved from a mortgage of twenty-five thousand dollars. We cannot doubt that a sum so insignificant compared to the value and importance of the acquisition, will be at once forthcoming when the project is made known to our wealthy and art-loving citizens. We subjoin the names and address of the committee:

EDWARD SATTERLEE, No. 62 East Twenty-third-street.
C. G. THOMPSON, No. 20 Lexington-avenue.
WM. J. HOPPIN, No. 61 Pine-street.
GEO. H. MOORE, No. 36 West Eighteenth-street.
A. M. COZZENS, No. 42 Bond-street.

With a vivid sense of our obligations as citizens of New-York to Mr. BRYAN, we cannot better prove our grateful appreciation of his noble example than by securing the Jarves collection, and thenceforth, with such a memorable basis, the Metropolitan Gallery will not fail to become the repository of innumerable works of art, including the popular German and French schools of the present day, as well as illustrations of native art in every branch. Thus we have at once a means and method of establishing a permanent and precious shrine and heritage of art, to honor, elevate and refine the prosperous but perverted instincts of humanity, here and now, and modify the material tendencies of luxury and traffic by the presence of that truth and beauty which, accessible in daily life, is the most conservative of moral agencies, and the most inspiring means of popular culture.

T.

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"When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the hands
Which oft clasped my own.
The pathways of life
Wore Pleasure's sunny hue,
And voices were near,
With tones warm and true."

"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD TO ME."—This is a sweet, flowing melody, in E Flat.

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EVENING STAR
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JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTYN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 27.
Cabin passage, $80, in gold or its equivalent.
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Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
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8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, April 23, making the usual landings. Leaves Jay-st. pier daily, without exception, at 6 A. M.

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issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

D. L. ROSS, President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 13 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,

No. 34 Wall-st.,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

[illegible] PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to [illegible]

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and opened on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March [illegible], 1864.

10-40 SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.

The usual commission of ¼ allowed to banks and bankers.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 [illegible], Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—The $100 Bounty is now paid. Apply with discharge. Communications by mail promptly answered and blanks sent.

SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY

(140 miles long)

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000.

FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President.) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company; and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile.

The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital..$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,

(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)

COMMISSION BROKERS,

No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW-YORK:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.
Bank of the Commonwealth

BOSTON:
Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.

PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers,
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised to be sold May 5, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase at said sale, for the use and benefit of those only who assign and surrender their stock and bonds to them previous to May 1, 1864, and who make the required money payments. Bond and stockholders who desire us to act for them should call at once at our office, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

JOHN LOWREY,
SAMUEL MARSH,
BREESE J. STEVENS,
N. A. COWDREY.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—I DO HEREBY FORBID ANY PARties delivering to anybody anything in my name, as I will not be responsible for the same. WM. WADDLE.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

AMENIA LEAD COMPANY, OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

OFFICE NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

100,000 Shares—Nominal par $5 each.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY AND WORKING CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $2 per share, not subject to any assessment and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.

JEREMIAH LODER,
G. FURMAN,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
L. B. LODER,
G. A. SACCHI.

COUNSEL.

LODER & POMEROY.

G. FURMAN, Secretary.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, JR., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,

MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. SANGER	Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER	No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT	Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN	Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER	Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER	Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE	Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS	Of Ross, Dempster & Co.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.

Subscriptions received

BY

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS

Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph, } for sale.

NOTICE

TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That (by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 10, 1860, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1862, July 23, 1862, and Oct. 25, 1862,) that the Trustees require you to bring in and assign any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; or St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, together with proof of the five per cent having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above-named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or acknowledge the same as entitled to the benefits of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up their trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem legal and proper. By order of the Trustees,

L. H. MEYER, Chairman,

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the Secretary, Mr. Livingston Satterlee, tendered his resignation, on account of going into another business, whereupon it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Satterlee be accepted.

Resolved, That the Board express their high appreciation of the ability and integrity of Mr. Livingston Satterlee, evinced in his course as Secretary of this Company.

Resolved, That Mr. H. C. Beach be appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Satterlee.

Resolved, That Mr. W. H. Barbour be appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company.

The above resolutions were carried unanimously.

JACOB BROUWER, President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M., until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.

WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT,
Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No 170 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY,
No. 30 PINE-ST., Room No. 4.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT will be paid in gold to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 2.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 29th of April for four days.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, 20th April, 1864.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY Co.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the Interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and one-half per Cent. (1½ per cent.) free of Government tax, payable on and after May 2, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer will be closed from April 20 to May 2.

OLIVER CHARLICK,
President.

HUNTER'S POINT, April 20, 1864.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

66 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864	92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 232 per cent.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, (Carolina Mills,) Rhode Island, that the same must be presented, with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.

The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.

WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 30, 1864.

WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.

PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary,

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—SOLDIERS discharged by reason of wounds received in battle can obtain their $100 bounty by applying to us. Pensions, prize money, back pay and all Government accounts collected by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 639 Broadway and No. 34 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in this department. Brogans (russet, &c.,) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Chip, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.

Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.

Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woolen socks.

Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.

Bone suspender-buttons, large buttons for coats.

White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 25th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

1,000 uniform jackets of the New-York State pattern, but with the United States infantry button.

Further information in regard to which can be obtained at this office. Proposals for which will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Uniform Jackets."

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Burlaps," will also be received at the same time and place.

A guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be addressed to

LIEUT.-COL. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, VA.,
April 20, 1864.

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 13th day of May next, for the mason work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND

MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines, County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down		$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	$75 00	
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00	
		175 00
Total		$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MATCHED BROWN horses, 15¾ hands high, six years old, fine, stylish drivers, well matched, very rich dark color, late from Warren County, N. J., to be seen at J. HALSEY SNYDER'S stables, Nos. 8 and 10 Fair-st., Newark, N. J.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN STABLE-place, near McDougal-st., and in the rear of No. 94 Clinton-place, with five stalls, and room for carriages, and furnished with gas, water, and room for coachman. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide gas, made pure and fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, who has had 20 years' experience in its manufacture. No. 22 Bond-st.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ——————
(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:

30,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.

20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Pa.

30,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the Alleghany, New-York, Frankford, St. Louis, Watervliet, Watertown and Washington Arsenals, and the Springfield Armory. It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractor, especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 21st day of May.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal, or Arsenals, where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of accoutrements.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.